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Agrahayana 16, 1894 (Saka)

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(Sixth Session)

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LOK SABHA

Thursday December 7, 1972
Agrahayana 16, 1894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Expenditure Incurred on Defence Institute of Fire Research

*341. SHRI FATEHSINGH RAO GAEKWAD. Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state·

(a) the total expenditure incurred during the last three years on the Defence Institute of Fire Research;

(b) what are the projects in respect of research and development undertaken by the Institute during the last three years; and

(c) whether the results of the research and development are patented or given to the Public Sector?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) the total expenditure incurred for the Defence Institute of Fire Research (DIFR) including its training commitments during the last three years is Rs. 28.48 lakhs.

(b) The projects taken up during the last three years are given in the Statement laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3936/72.] In addition 36 Courses of five different types were organised for training 955 Defence personnel in various aspects of fire fighting and fire prevention.

(c) Three of the projects completed by the Institute are being patented.

SHRI FATEHSINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Is Government aware of the fact that certain results of the research conducted by the Institute have been surreptitiously passed on to another country and that as a result of this, we are importing a certain item from that country, which could have been indigenously manufactured?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: It has not come to our notice.

SHRI FATEHSINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the minister make enquiries?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: If the hon. member passes on to me certain details about it and the information he has, certainly investigation will be made.

SHRI FATEHSINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Is it a fact that since 1964, this Institute is running without qualified personnel because those who have resigned then resigned owing to the presence of highlevel corruption and partisan attitude?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: I repudiate the insinuation involved in this question. This is being done by the Research and Development Wing under the Scientific Adviser to the Defence Minister. I do not think the allegations that the hon. member is making are correct.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Is it a fact that some party was supplying sub-standard quality of this item and, as a result of it, a helicopter accident took place or could not be prevented?

MR. SPEAKER: They are all enigmatic questions

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: Unless there is a specific notice, it is difficult to answer such questions.

MR. SPEAKER: It would be better for him to pass on the information to the hon. Minister.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: If the hon. Member gives details, I will certainly look into it.

परिवार पेंशन योजना में परिवर्तन

*342. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का परिवार पेंशन योजना मे परिवर्तन करने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) और (ख). परिवार पेंशन योजना में कार्यपद्धति सम्बन्धी कुछ परिवर्तन करने हेतु प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने मंत्री जी से मूल प्रश्न में ही पूछा था कि यदि आपका परिवर्तन करने का विचार है तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने अधूरा उत्तर दिया है कि परिवर्तन करने हेतु प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं। मैं पुन: जानना चाहता हूं कि यदि आपका परिवर्तन करने का विचार है तो उस की मुख्य बातें क्या क्या हैं ? मैंने इसे अपने प्रश्न के 'ख' भाग में स्पष्ट किया है।

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: We have introduced some procedural changes like (1) making the employers directly responsible for segregating within the provident fund amount the family pension fund contribution and remitting the same to the Family Pension Fund, (2) exclusion of an employee who had attained the age of 58 years at the time of entry to the fund from the purview of this scheme, (3) manner of computation of family pension benefit in case of part-time employees, (4) rounding up of the benefit (5) empowering the Central Commissioner to relax pending disposal of exemption application from the provisions of the scheme and (6) addition of an explanation making the calculation of withdrawal benefit formula specific.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : आप जो परिवर्तन करने जा रहे हैं, उसको अन्तिम रूप कब तक दे देंगे ? क्या यह बात सही है कि इसमें फेमिली (परिवार) की परिभाषा बदलने जा रहे हैं, किस किस को इस स्कीम से लाभ मिलेगा ?

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : जो परिवर्तन किये जायेंगे, वे जल्दी ही किये जायेंगे ताकि लोगों को जो कि हकदार पेन्शन के हैं, कठिनाई न हो। जहां तक फेमिली की परिभाषा बदलने की बात है, वह अभी विचाराधीन नहीं है।

श्री राम सिंह भाई वर्मा : क्या श्रीमन् को यह विदित है कि श्रमिक की 60 वर्ष की उम्र हो जाने पर यह योजना लागू नहीं होती ? 60 वर्ष की उम्र पर रिटायर होने पर उसको इस का फायदा नहीं मिलता, लेकिन काम करते हुए मर जाने पर उसके परिवार को इसका फायदा मिलता है । मैं जानना चाहता हू कि क्या 60 वर्ष के ऊपर भी इस को लागू करेंगे ?

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : यह ठीक है कि 60 वर्ष की उम्र के बाद यह लागू नही होता, उसके पहले ही लागू होता है और काम करते हुए मर जाये तो उस की फैमिली को इस से फायदा पहुंचता है ।

श्री राम सिंह भाई वर्मा : 60 वर्ष की उम्र के बाद रिटायर होने पर भी उसको इसका फायदा मिलता रहे, क्या कोई ऐसी योजना बनायेंगे ?

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : इसमे ऐसा है कि जो जितनी उम्र में ज्वाइन करेगा, उसके अनुसार ही उसको फायदा मिलता है । जो जल्दी ज्वाइन करता है,उस को ज्यादा फायदा मिलने की संभावना है और जहां तक पेंशन की बात है—40 रुपये से 150 रुपये तक पेंशन मिलेगी, लेकिन शर्त यही है कि वह कम से कम उम्र में ज्वाइन करे । जितनी जल्दी ज्वाइन करेगा, उसी हिसाब से उसको मिलेगा ।

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: The other day the hon. Labour Minister stated that the family pension scheme would be extended to those establishments which are covered by the Industrial Disputes Act. I would like to know whether Railways are covered by the Industrial Disputes Act. If so. I want to know whether the family pension scheme is being extended to the railways also and, if not, why not.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): The hon. Member should realise that the Railways are covered by different schemes of retirement benefits. This is primarily intended to give benefit of pension and insurance to mainly industrial employees who are members of the Provident Fund scheme.

श्री दामोदर पांडे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि फैमिली पेंशन स्कीम के मातहत 60 साल के बाद जो व्यक्ति सर्विस से रिटायर होता है तो क्या वह फैमिली नही रह जाता है ? 60 साल तक तो वह फैमिली में रहता है लेकिन बाद में अगर वह जिन्दा रहता है तो उसको इसका बैनिफिट न मिले यह कैसा इंसाफ है । अब जीवन में 60 साल के पहले यदि वह मर जाये तब तो फैमिली वालों को बैनिफिट मिले लेकिन बाद में उसके अगर वह जिन्दा रहे तो इसका लाभ न मिले यह एक अजीब चीज है । इस फैमिली पेंशन का बैनिफिट 60 साल के बाद भी मिले इसके लिए क्या कुछ किया जा रहा है ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: It is a family pension scheme. If he retires, then he will be entitled to get Rs. 4,000 in a lumpsum.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY: Pension should be pension.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: It is a family pension scheme. If he dies while working, his family will be entitled to get pension and also an amount of Rs. 1,000 or so. In case he retires, he will be intitled to get Rs. 4,000 in a lumpsum.

श्री रामकंवर : श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री महोदय ने जो परिवार पेंशन योजना बनाई है वह 60 साल के ऊपर के लिए लागू नहीं होती हैं । अब यह जो चलते फिरते मजदूर है जिनके कि पास न तो अपनी कोइ जमीन है और न ही और किसी चीज़ का सहारा है और जो कि चलते फिरते काम करते हैं उनके लिए भी क्या आप कुछ करने जा रहे हैं ? ऐसे चलते फिरते लोगों के लिए भी क्या कोई इस तरह की परिवार पेंशन योजना लागू की जा रही है ?

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है अभी कोई ऐसी योजना हमारे सामने नहीं है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने मूल प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए बतलाया है कि परिवार पेंशन योजना मे कार्यपद्धति सम्बन्धी कुछ परिवर्तन करने हेतु प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं । इसके बाद मंत्री महोदय ने एक सप्लीमेंटरी क्वैश्चन के जवाब मे बतलाया कि इस फैम्ली पेंशन और इंश्योरेंस का बैनिफिट इंडस्ट्रियल इम्प्लाईज़ को ही दिया जाता है जिनका कि प्राविडेंट फंड काटते हैं और इस फैम्ली पैंशन स्कीम को उन्हीं इंडस्ट्रियल इम्प्लाईज़ पर लागू करने का हमारा विचार है । अभी उसका अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं हैं । मंत्री महोदय ने यह भी बतलाया कि अगर वह रिटायर हो जाता हैं तो उसे एकमुश्त 4000 रुपये देने का हमारा इरादा है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि पेंशन का मतलब फिर क्या हुआ ? पेंशन का अर्थ है प्रति माह कुछ रुपया मिले, अर्थात् उसके परिवार के आश्रित लोगों को जब तक जीवित हैं प्रति माह रुपया बतौर पेंशन के मिलता रहे । उसके न रहने के बाद या उसके रहने के बाद माहवार कुछ पेंशन मिलती रहे । आज के जैसे हालात हैं उनमें अक्सर देखा यह जाता है कि बच्चे आगे चल कर अलग हो जाते है तो उस हालत में वह और भी जरूरी हो जाता है कि उसे रिटायर होने के बाद इस तरह से एकमुश्त रुपया न मिले जिसे कि वह हो सकता है एकदम खर्च कर दे बल्कि उसे प्रति माह गुजारे लायक कुछ पैसा मिलता रहे तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उनके सामने क्या कोई ऐसी योजना विचाराधीन है और उसे अन्तिम रुप देने में कितना समय लगायेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य इस अपने प्रश्न को अन्तिम रूप देने में कितना समय लगायेंगे ?

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा: जहां तक फैम्ली पेंशन स्कीम की बात है मैंने पहले ही वह बतलाया है कि इंश्योर्ड परसन के मर जाने के बाद उसकी फैम्ली को 40 रुपये से लेकर 150 रुपये तक प्रति माह पेंशन मिलेगी । यदि उसकी पत्नी जीवित नही है तो वह पेंशन उसके बच्चों को मिलती रहेगी जब तक कि वह बालिग न हो जायें ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नही आया । मैंने अन्त में पूछा है कि जो विचाराधीन योजना है उसे सरकार अन्तिम रूप देने में कितना समय लगायेगी ? मंत्री महोदय ने अपने मूल उत्तर में बतलाया है कि परिवार पेंशन योजना में कार्य पद्धति सम्बन्धी कुछ परिवर्तन करने हेतु प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन

है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस पर मंत्री जी कितना समय लगायेंगे ?

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : मैंने कार्य पद्धति सम्बन्धी कुछ परिवर्तन करने के प्रस्ताव को विचाराधीन बतलाया है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उसका विचार कब तक पूरा कर लेंगे ? कितना समय इस पर लगायेंगे ?

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : उस को हम जल्द से जल्द करने जा रहे हैं । वह समिति के विचाराधीन है ।

Supply of oils for use on light Machine-Guns

*343. SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHAWAI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mineral Hydraulic Buffer Oil supplied by M/s Volvotive (India) Private Limited to the Defence Department for use on the Light Machine-Gun was found to be useless when used;

(b) if so, the amount of loss suffered by Government on this account; and

(c) whether any action has been taken against the Chief Inspector of the Chief Inspectorate of Materials, Kanpur who had inspected and accepted the oil?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). **A statement is laid on the Table of Sabha.**

Statement

(a) Mineral Hydraulic Buffer Oil which is used for the recoil system of guns was supplied by M/s. Valvoline (India) Private Ltd. At the time of pre-supply inspection the oil was found acceptable as per specifications governing the contract in question. However, the oil developed a tendency to gelling in storage. The matter was investigated and a simple method has been evolved to rectify this defect to make the oil reusable and a good portion of the available stock has been rectified. The rectification of the balance is in progress.

(b) the cost of rectification of the oil is estimated to be approximately Rs. 75,000. DGS&D has been requested to recover the amount from the supplier.

(c) Sampling of the bulk supply was made by an independent authority, i.e., Inspector of General Stores, Calcutta, and the testing of the samples was done by a different authority, viz., Chief Inspector of Materials, Kanpur, and the samples were found acceptable as per specifications. However, the tendency for gel formation developed only later after storage for over a year. On the basis of investigations carried out by the Defence Inspection Organisation in collaboration with the Research and Development Organisation, a simple method of rectification has been devised and the relevent specifications have also been revised to safeguard against such eventualities in future.

In view of the above position, no action is called for against the Chief Inspector of Materials, Kanpur or the Inspector of General Stores, Calcutta.

श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य : मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है वह बड़ा अस्पष्ट है । एक तरफ तो आपने इसे स्वीकार भी किया है और एक तरफ इंकार भी किया है । आपने अपने स्टेटमेंट में लिखा है कि इस मामले

की जांच की गई और एक साधारण तरीका इस डिफैक्ट को ठीक करने के लिये निकाला गया है ताकि तेल पुन: प्रयोग के लिये योग्य हो जाय और उस डिफैक्ट को दुरुस्त कर दिया गया है और उसके परिशोधन करने का काम चल रहा है। अब न तो यह सही तरीके से सब ठीक ही हुआ है न अभी तक परिशोधित ही हुआ है और न अशोधित ही है इसलिये मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि यह जो बाकी बचा हुआ तेल उसकी मात्रा कितनी है और उसका परिशोधन आप कब तक पूरा कर लेंगे ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : वह तो मैंने अपने मूल उत्तर में बतलाया हुआ है। जो स्पैसिफिकेशन था उसके हिसाब से जांच में वह सही पाया गया था और उस तेल को लिया गया लेकिन जब वह इस्तेमाल हुआ तो उसमें कुछ खामिया पाई गई और जब खामियां पायी गयी तो हमारे रिसर्च और डेवलपमेंट विभाग ने उसका एक तरीका निकाला और एक बहुत साधारण तरीके से उसको दुरुस्त करने उस तेल को इस्तेमाल में लाया जाने लगा। अधिकाश दुरुस्त हो चुका है और बाकी जो वह दुरुस्त हो रहा है। उसमें यह बताया गया है कि जो खर्चा पड़ेगा वह उस पार्टी से लिया जायेगा। जब यह खामिया नजर आई तो उसके हिसाब से हमारे वैज्ञानिकों ने अब जो तेल लिया जायेगा उसका स्पैसिफिकेशन उसी हिसाब से बना लिया है।

श्री मदीपक सिंह शाक्य : मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहूंगा कि वह जो उन्होंने बतलाया कि परिशोधन कार्य वैज्ञानिक ढंग से करने का जो तरीका निकाला गया है उसकी मुख्य मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

श्री जगजीवन राम मुख्य बात यह है कि जो कैमिकल उसमें पाया गया जिससे कि खामी पैदा हो गई थी उस कैमिकल को और उस रीजन को न्यूट्रैलाइज कर दिया गया है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो तेल लिया गया था यह कितनी कीमत का लिया गया था और जो उसकी आपने शुद्धि की है उस पर आप का कितना खर्चा हुआ है ? इसी के साथ-साथ क्या यह बात सही है कि जिस समय जो सैम्पुल बताया था और जिसको कि पास किया गया था वह ठीक था और उसके बाद जो उसने खराब तेल भेजा है और वह जो मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हम पैसा वसूल करने वाले हैं तो वह कार्यवाही आपने कब की है और वह उनसे पैसा कब तक वसूल हो जाने की उम्मीद है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम . माननीय सदस्य को मालूम होना चाहिये कि इस तरह की जितनी चीज हम लेते है वह डाइरेक्टर जनरल आफ सप्लाइज एंड डिस्पोजलस की मार्फत लेते है। उनके द्वारा टेंडर मगाया जाता है और वह टेंडर का निर्णय करते है। उनके जो जांच करने वाले हैं वह जाच करते है हमारे

जो जांच करने वाले हैं वह भी उनकी जांच करते हैं। दोनों के द्वारा जांच करने के बाद वह लिया जाता है...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : फिर भी तेल खराब आ गया।

श्री जगजीवन राम : माननीय सदस्य ही बात कर ले फिर हमारे बात करने की जरूरत नहीं रह जायेगी। उन्हें जो भी बात कहनी हो खड़े होकर कह ले। अगर उन्हे ही बात कहनी हो तो हमारे कहने की जरूरत नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह अपनी आदत से मजबूर हैं।

श्री जगजीवन राम : अब सारा वह ही कह लिया करें फिर हमारे कहने की जरूरत क्या है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जांच में कुछ गड़बड़ रही।

श्री जगजीवन राम : जांच में गड़बड़ नहीं हुई। जो स्पैसिफिकेशन था उस स्पैसिफिकेशन के हिसाब में यह सही था लेकिन जब वह इस्तेमाल में लाया गया तब मालूम हुआ कि कुछ खामी है। उसकी जांच करने पर मालूम हुआ कि एक और कमिकल रह गया है जो कि इम्प्योरिटी है। जितना तेल मंगाया गया था उसके आंकड़े मैं बतला रहा हूं। 1 लाख 62 हजार लिटर तेल मंगाया गया था जिसके कि दाम 4 लाख 85476 थे और दूसरा कंसाइनमेंट 3 लाख 57000 लिटर का था जिसके कि दाम 11 लाख 6,706 रुपये थे।

इसके शुद्धिकरण में 75 हजार रुपया खर्च हुआ है और डी० जी० एस० डी० से कहा गया है कि जिस पार्टी ने सप्लाई किया है उससे वसूल कर लिया जाये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वह तेल लिया कब था ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैं तारीख बता देता हूं। पहला टेंडर मांगा गया था 13 जनवरी, 1969 को और दूसरा टेंडर मांगा गया था 9 फरवरी, 1970 को और सप्लाई हो गई थी जुलाई, 1971 तक।

SHRI MUHAMMED KHUDA BUKHSH. Lubricating oil is lubricating the mechanism of the machine gun. The hon. Minister mentioned that there were certain short-comings about the oil. What was the precise nature of the short-coming? Was it loss of viscosity on heating up?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM. As I have said in the statement, it was gel formation and as I have stated, on examination it was found that there were certain chemicals which created that effect and, after that, the scientists have rectified it and it is functioning satisfactorily.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY. The hon Minister said that it was due to certain foreign material entering into the lubricating oil I want to know whether it was intentional...

MR. SPEAKER: What he said was that it was according to specification

but, later on, it was discovered. What do you mean by 'intentional'?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: It is a very sensitive material used for defence purposes. I want to know whether this mixture is on account of some.... (*Interruptions*) I would not use the word 'sabotage', but whether it was intentionally done by some one who wanted to make some money or whether it was only accidental.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: I do not think there is anything intentional because the party will have to pay for the purification of it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि जब तेल लिया गया तो जांच में ठीक पाया गया लेकिन जब उसका प्रयोग किया गया तो पता लगा कि उसमें एक केमिकल कम है तो क्या यह कमी जांच के समय पता नहीं लग सकती थी ? क्या जांच के तरीके में कोई दोष है या जो जाच करने वाले थे उन्होंने असावधानी से काम किया ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : तरीके में भी कमी नहीं थी और असावधानी भी नहीं हुई थी । जो फिजिकल टेस्ट करना था, जो स्पेसिफिकेशन थे उनके हिसाब से सही तरीके से जांच हुई थी । आज तक जितना तेल इस्तेमाल हुआ था उसमें इस तरह की खामी नहीं पाई गयी थी । इस बार खामी पाये जाने के बाद, जैसा मैंने कहा, स्पेसिफिकेशन को बदल दिया गया है जिसमें यह जांच भी शामिल हो सकती है ।

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Piloo Mody—absent.

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

भारतीय सीमाओं से 50 मील के अन्दर पाकिस्तान द्वारा किए गए सैनिक अभ्यास

*345. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान ने हाल ही में भारतीय सीमा से 50 मील के अन्दर के क्षेत्र में युद्ध की तैयारियों के रूप में सैनिक अभ्यास किये हैं ; और

(ख) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Government are aware that Pakistan has carried out normal training exercises in the area where her troops are deployed at present.

(b) All such activities are taken into consideration in reviewing our defence measures.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या यह सच है कि जम्मू कश्मीर की सीमा पर पाकिस्तानी फौजों की हलचल होने और जमा होने की खबरें मिली है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : जमा मैंने कहा युद्ध विराम हो जाने के बाद सीमा के दोनों तरफ फौजें मौजूद हैं—सीमा के इस तरफ भारतीय फौजें हैं और उस तरफ पाकिस्तान की फौजें हैं । जब फौजें वहां हैं और कुछ देर से पड़ी हुई हैं तो आवश्यक हो जाता है कि कुछ टुकड़ियों को वहां से हटाया जाये, नयी टुकड़ियां भेजी जायें और यहां पर एक्सरसाइज भी होती रहे । उस तरफ भी

होता है और जब उस तरफ होता है तो उसको सामने रखकर इस तरफ भी करना है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा सवाल यह था क्या सीमा के उस पार पाकिस्तानी फौजो के बड़ी संख्या में जमा होने के समाचार आपको प्राप्त हुए हैं ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैंने जैसा कहा बहुत बड़ी संख्या में आई हो ऐसी बात तो नहीं है लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा कुछ उलट फेर होता रहता है, कुछ उनकी कवायदें और एक्सर्साइज भी होती रहती है और जैसे-जसे हमको जानकारी होती है उसके लिए हम भी उपाय करते है ।

Replacement of I.A.F. Defective Aircraft

*7350. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:
SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to replace the obsolete and defective aircraft which sometimes are not able to maintain contact on grounds to the trainees of I.A.F. in case of air crashes; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to ensure the security of the IAF personnel.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM). (a) and (b). Performance of aircraft in the IAF is constantly reviewed and advance steps for replacement of obsolete/defective aircraft are taken. Further, no aircraft is permitted to undertake flights unless its airworthiness has been certified. Every aircraft is fitted with a two way radio telephone enabling it to communicate with the ground control while in flight. In order to ensure security of the IAF personnel, every IAF aircraft before it is permitted to undertake flights, is to satisfy a stringent standards of fitness. Besides, in the event of the failure of the functioning of the aircraft while in flight, pilots have the instruction to bail out or eject from the aircraft. Each case of accident in the IAF is investigated by a Court of Inquiry and suitable remedial measures are adopted.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: May I know from the Minister whether this is one of the reasons for the aircraft crash at Bangalore sometime back? Is it a fact that having obsolete and defective aircrafts, which sometimes are not able to maintain contacts with the ground, is one of the reasons for such accidents?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: Investigation is still going on. We have not received the report of that aircraft accident.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: It is very unfortunate that every year some accidents are taking place in respect of training pilots. Recently we had two accidents in Poona. What are the reasons for this?

MR. SPEAKER: The question is about maintenance of obsolete aircraft only. What you are asking is a different thing. You are enlarging the scope.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Why are accidents taking place involving our training pilots? What are the reasons? Two accidents took place at Poona.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: We are very sorry that accidents took place. We are very sorry we lost some of our fine pilots. We are sorry we lose costly aircraft as well. But in the very nature of things, when it is for training purposes some accidents will

take place; sometimes it is a case of human failure, sometimes it is a case of some defects in the machines, sometimes it is a case of hitting a bird or losing control. In every case investigation is held. Court of Inquiry is set up and when we receive the report we examine the report and remedial measures as suggested by the Inquiry Committee are taken to rectify the defects.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: When the same subject was brought up the other day through a calling-attention-notice, we were informed by his junior colleague that the principal aircraft which was used for training purposes was the Kiran. I would like to know the system in the Kiran aircraft by which a trainee pilot, if in difficulties, can bail out. Is there any automatic ejection system or does he have to jump out with a parachute? Or is it true that in this aircraft Kiran, unless it is flying in an upside down position it is not possible for the pilot to get out of the cock-pit? What is the arrangement in this aircraft?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: I am not in a position to give a categorical answer in regard to this whether he bails out or ejects himself. I shall ascertain it and let him know.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA. But the question was about the security of the trainee pilots. The hon. Minister said that all arrangements were made for their bailing out. Yet, so many accidents have taken place during the last three months.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: That is what I am saying; in this particular aircraft, I am not in a position to say categorically what arrangement is there for bailing out or ejectment or in what position he can bail out or eject himself. I shall ascertain and let him know.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR: May I know whether it is a fact that some of our fighter squardrons having Russian made aircraft are running short of spare parts and it is due to that some of the major accidents have taken place?

MR. SPEAKER: That does not arise out of the main question which relates to training aircraft only.

Report of Committee on Unemployment

*351. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state·

(a) whether the Committee on Unemployment, headed by Shri B. Bhagwati, has not completed its visits to many places; and

(b) if so, when this committee would place its report on the Table of the House?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINSTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA). (a) A statement showing the names of States visited by the Export Committee is laid on the Table of the House. The Committee has not visited the remaining States.

(b) The term of the Committee has been extended upto 28-2-1973. The Committee hopes to be in a position to finalise its report by that date.

Statement

Statement showing the States visited by the Committee on Unemployment and respective periods of visit

Sl. No.	State	Period of visit
1.	Kerala	17th to 20th August, 1971.
2.	Andhra Pradesh.	14th to 18th September, 1971.
3.	Tamil Nadu.	12th to 16th October, 1971.
4.	Mysore	25th to 28th October, 1971.
5.	West Bengal	8th to 11th November, 1971.
6.	Delhi.	17th April, 1972.
7.	Haryana	8th and 9th May, 1972.
8.	Maharashtra	14th to 17th June, 1972.
9.	Gujarat	28th to 30th August, 1972.
10.	Punjab	5th to 6th September, 1972.
11.	Assam	22nd to 25th September, 1972.
12.	Uttar Pradesh.	28th to 30th September, 1972.]
13.	Jammu & Kashmir..	18th October to 21st October, 1972.
14.	Bihar	25th to 28th October, 1972.
15.	Orissa	9th to 11th November, 1972.

श्री भान सिंह भौरा : मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से जानना चाहता हू कि कमेटी ने जो इंटेरिम रिपोर्ट दी है उस पर क्या ऐक्शन लिया गया है ?

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : कमेटी ने जो इटेरिम रिपोर्ट दी थी उस को एग्जामिन कर के प्लैनिंग कमीशन ने एक इंटर-मिनिस्टीरियल ग्रुप बनाया था और उस ग्रुप ने इस रिपोर्ट को कंसीडर किया है । उस पर कुछ फैसले भी हो गये हैं और फैसलों के अनुसार कार्रवाई भी शुरू हो गई है क्योंकि बजट में जो 125 करोड़ रुपयों की व्यवस्था की गई है वह उन्ही की रिकमेन्डेशन के अनुसार है ।

श्री भान सिंह भौरा : क्या मिनिस्टर साहब को यह जानकारी है कि अनएम्प्लायमेंट बराबर बढ़ता जा रहा है और उस का कोई सैटिस्फैक्ट्री हल नही मिल रहा है ? क्या गवर्नमेंट कोई परमानेन्ट कमीशन बनाने का विचार करती है जो चलता रहे और अनएम्प्लायमेंट का कोई सही हल निकल सके ?

MR SPEAKER: The main question relates only to the report of the committee and the action taken thereon. The question of a permanent committee does not arise out of it.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): Though this question is outside the scope of the main question, I may say that the problem of unemployment is not going to be solved by setting up a permanent committee. The main thing is generation of employment through the plans, and that alone will solve the problem, and our efforts are in that direction.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह: मैं आप के माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह बात सही है कि रोजगार सम्बन्धी छान-बीन में लगे हुए सदस्य इस लिये रिपोर्ट देने में देर कर रहे हैं कि कहीं इस में लगे हुए लोग ही न बेरोजगार हो जायें ? क्या इस में कोई तथ्य है ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR. This is a wrong insinuation.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: How many panels were appointed by this Committee on Unemployment and how many of them have submitted their reports?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: We have no information. But we know that they did appoint five or six panels. We also do not have any information as to how many reports they submitted.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बार बार उठता रहा, लेकिन आप ने मुझ को मौका नहीं दिया । आखिर हम को भी तो आप को मौका देना चाहिये । इस के लिये कोई कायदा तो होना चाहिये ।

MR. SPEAKER: : इस तरह से तो काम नहीं चलेगा । आप इस तरह से उधम मचाने की कोशिश क्यों करते हैं ?

I have not been made to yield to t. Please sit down.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अगर आप जानबूझ कर ऐसा करेंगे तो यहां शांति नहीं रहेगी हम को भी हल्ला करना पड़ेगा ।

MR. SPEAKER: I am not bound to see you. आप का गलत ख्याल हो गया है । Liet other corners also have a chance.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: The Committee visited different States for discussion of the unemployment problem in those States. In the last week of October when they visited Bihar, an appointment was fixed up with the Chief Minister for discussion of the problem in the State. Whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister did not turn up or refused to turn up to discuss the position in the State.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो इसमें चीफ मिनिस्टर को भी लाने लग । यह जनरल सवाल था ।

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: How will the Committee know what is the unemployment position in the State and what measures have to be taken if the Chief Minister or other responsible persons do not discuss this with them?

MR. SPEAKER: I quite appreciate it. But the question is about submission of the report. But I have no objection if he is able to answer.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: We are not getting day-to-day reports from the Committee. They are functioning in their own way. It is very difficult for us to say whether the Chief Minister of Bihar did or did not meet them. But because he did not meet them, the general conclusion that the Committee will draw will not be affected.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: On the last occasion when we

were discussing the unemployment situation, the reply given to us was that Government had no knowledge about the total number of unemployed persons. Has the Committee been directed to assess the magnitude of the problem because in the absence of such an assessment, the Committee cannot serve any useful purpose?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: The Committee is expected to have this assessment of the total magnitude of the problem.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a simple question and it has been discussed so many times during the last two weeks. Still members are asking questions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We are sitting on the top of a volcano.

MR SPEAKER: We had a discussion of it for so many hours.

Revision of Minimum Wages of Agricultural Labourers in Union Territories

*353. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to revise the minimum wages of agricultural labourers in Union Territories; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Government have published on 25th August 1972 for comments/suggestions draft proposals for the revision of the present minimum wages of agricultural labourers in respect of which the Central Government is the appropriate Government under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

(b) According to the draft proposals, the wages of the lowest category of workers (unskilled) which now range from Rs. 2.50 to 3.70 per day are proposed to be revised to a range from Rs. 3.00 to Rs. 4.50 per day, according to areas of employment.

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: As per the Minimum Wages Act of 1948, we have to revise it every three years. May I know whether the Central Government have been discharging this responsibility, being the appropriate Government for the Union Territories? If not, what are the reasons therefor? Also, as far as I know, the States have not been doing this and the Centre which should have looked into it, have been keeping quite, unconcerned. Why?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: The Centre has been discharging this responsibility. In 1969, we revised the wages Now we are going to revise them again. We have notified it in the gazette and are awaiting comments After that, it will be finally notified in the gazette.

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Even where the review was undertaken, the wages fixed by the States are below that required. Has any machinery been set up to implement the rates fixed because in many States such machinery has not been set up and they are not being implemented also?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K KHADILKAR): It is a fact that some of the States are ignoring the general directions provided by the Centre while implementing our suggestions or recommendations.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: Which are these States?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: Therefore, we are contemplating separate legislation in regard to agricultural labour.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: My system of calling hon. members is: two blocks one, two blocks one, two blocks one. After all, they are also hon. members

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: They are more honourable than us.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The former Speaker, Dr Sanjiva Reddy, used to follow this principle: one Opposition side, one the other side

MR SPEAKER In the normal practice you do get it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If you club this rule with that, they are all Congress membe s sitting there

MR SPEAKER: We are very sorry we miss him. There is another person sitting here now.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि बहुत से मुख्य मंत्रियों ने जो रिकोमेंडेशन की है उनको इम्प्लेमेंट करने में अपनी दिक्कतें बताई है। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि किन किन मुख्य मंत्रियो ने से दिक्कतें बतायीं हैं और कौन सी दिक्कतें हैं जो जो उन्होंने बताई हैं ?

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने जो हमने नोटिफिकेशन किया उसके बारे मे अपनी कुछ परेशानियां बताई हैं उनके यहा पर वेज बहुत कम है। हम चाहते थे कि मिनिमम सेट्टे चार होनी चाहिये। खास तौर पर दण्डकारण्य मे हम सेट्टे चार करना चाहते। उन्होंने कहा कि हम इस स्थिति में नही हैं कि इतना दे सकें। अन्त में वे दो रुपया पचास पैसे देने पर राजी हो गये।

बिहार में भी कुछ जगह ऐसी ही हैं। बिहार गवर्नमेंट ने भी आपत्ति उठाई कि जो फिक्स की है उसको वे दे नहीं पायेंगे।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : बताया गया है कि कुछ राज्यो ने आपके निर्देश की उपेक्षा की है और कहा है कि हम इसको कर नही सकते हैं। उन्होंने अपनी कुछ दिक्कते भी बताई है। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि कौन कौन से राज्य हैं जो आपके द्वारा बनाये गये नियमों का पालन करने मे कठिनाई का अनुभव करते है ?

आपने बताया है कि 2–50 और 3 रुपया मजदूरी देने का नियम बनाया गया है। देश के किसी भाग मे भी खेतिहर मजदूर को इतनी मजदूरी नही मिलती है। 18 या 20 रुपया महीना ही उसकी तनख्वाह मिलती है। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि क्या आपने कोई मशीनरी बनाई हैं कि जो देख सके कि निर्धारित मजदूरी उनको मिल रही है या नही मिल रही है ? जो रिट आपने तय किया है वह अगर ठीक प्रकार से काश्तकार मजदूर के हाथ में नही पहुंचाता है तो उसके बारे में आप क्या कार्यवाई करने जा रहे है ?

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : जहां राज्य सरकार की एप्रोप्रिएट गवर्नमेंट है इसको इनफोर्स करने के लिये वहां हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। जहां तक सेंट्रल स्फीयर की बात है जो हमने निश्चित किया है वह वहां पर किया जाता है और यदि वहां पर कोई इस तरह की बात होती है तो हमारे नोटिस में

आती है और हमे पता चलता है कि इतना पैसा नही मिल रहा है, तो उनके खिलाफ हम कार्यवाही करते हैं। जो चीज राज्य सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र मे होती है उसके बारे में हम कुछ नही कर सकते है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : खेतिहर मजदूर को 18 और 20 रुपये महीने की तनख्वाह मिलती है जब कि आपने 2-50 और तीन रुपया दैनिक तय की है। मैं आपको जानकारी दे रहा हू कि यह नही मिलती है। जो नही देते हैं उनके लिये सरकार क्या करने जा रही है ?

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : जो चीज राज्य सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र मे है, उसमे हम कुछ नही कर सकते हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इन लोगो की स्थिति बहुत खराब है, इनकी दशा दयनीय है। मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूं..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रार्थना भी होती है और भी कुछ हो जाता है। प्रश्न की प्रश्न ही रहने दिया करे।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हम आपसे प्रार्थना ही कर सकते है ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रार्थना नही होती प्रश्न के साथ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : ये सत्ता लेकर बैठे हैं। सरकार इनकी है। मशीनरी इनके पास है. .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इनका खयाल है कि ऊचा बोलने से या गडबड करने से रूल जाता रहता है। रूल मे यह है कि प्रश्न ही केवल कर सकते हैं। उन्होने कह दिया है कि हम कुछ नही कर सकते है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह गलत है इसके पास सत्ता है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गलती मैं करता हूं जो आपको उठा देता हू।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इनके हाथ मे सब कुछ है। राज्य सरकारो को ये आदेश दे सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने कह दिया है जो कुछ आप कहना चाहते थे। अब हाउस का और वक्त जाया न करे।

SHRI VASANT SATHE May I know from the hon Minister whether in respect of agricultural labourers within your jurisdiction, in the union Territory, there is equal wage for both men and women employees? Secondly, what is the machinery for relating the minimum wage to the increasing prices so as to neutralise the rise in price by having some linkage with the index? Is there any such system? For three years you do not revise and in the meantime prices go up, the real minimum wage goes down. What are you doing to see that it is properly linked?

SHRI R K KHADILKAR Hon Members will realise that at the time of revision the attempt is to see that the proposal for revision reflects the rise in price. With all our efforts it is not always possible to ensure a minimum wage or need-based wage, let us be clear about it In this field

apart from the Government machinery. I should like to state very frankly that trade union leadership has completely and totally neglected the rural areas.

श्री सरजू पांडे : एग्रिकल्चरल लेबर जो गांवों में काम करती है उसकी दशा हमारे देश में सबसे ज्यादा खराब है। आपने रूल बनाया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप कोई मशीनरी फिक्स करने के लिये तैयार हैं ताकि वह देख सके कि जो भी कानून आप बनाते हैं उसका पालन होता है या नहीं और वह फालो अप एकशन ले सके? क्या केन्द्र की कोई जिम्मेदारी है इस मामले में या नहीं है कि उन कानूनों को वह लागू कराये? जो वर्कर उनके बीच काम करने जाते हैं और एजीटेशन करने जाते हैं उनकी अच्छी खासी पिटाई होती है, उनको इतना मारते हैं कि गांव में घुसने काबिल उनको नहीं रखा जाता है, इसके लिये सरकार क्या व्यवस्था कर रही है? वहां पोलफुल मूवमेंट चलाना सम्भव नहीं हैं। अगर आपको गांवों का तजुर्बा है तो आप भी इससे सहमत होंगे।

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: As has been already stated, the appropriate Government under the Constitution and the law in the State Government. Hon. members who are agitated about it should take it up with the State Government regarding the oppression or repression of the workers What can we do from here?

श्री सरजू पांडे : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार किसी कानून को बनाती है, तो उसको लागू करने के लिये उसको कोई मशीनरी भी बनानी चाहिये या नहीं ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is a concurrent subject. There is nothing to bar the Centre from making legislation which will over-ride the States.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : जिन जिन राज्यों में अकाल की स्थिति है, वहां जो वर्कर्ज काम करते हैं, क्या उनके लिये मिनिमम वेजिज एक्ट लागू है या फैमिन कोड लागू है ?

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा: वहां फैमिन कोड लागू होता है, मिनमम वेजिज एक्ट लागू नहीं होता है। यह तो उनको राहत देने की बात है। यह एक तरहसे प्रेचुइट्स रिलीफ है, जो ऐसे ही न देकर कुछ काम लेकर दिया जाता है।

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: May I know how many States have adopted the Minimum Wages Act and the minimum and maximum rates in those States?

MR. SPEAKER. This is about Union Territories. You can give separate notice of this question.

SHRI B. N. REDDY: Why is the Central Government not able to ensure its implementation in the Union Territories....

MR. SPEAKER: He is not being called and he is forcing himself on me!

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: My question has not been answered.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA We have already stated that the Central Government is only competent to revise minimum wages in the case of these places where the Central Government is the appropriate Government. So far as the States are concerned, they are free to revise their minimum wages. We do not impose anything upon them. They do it themselves. I have got a long list as to which States have revised their minimum wages and which have not. I can read it if the Chair permits.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

Shortage of Coal in Punjab

*354. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is acute shortage of coal in the Punjab State due to which industrial production is suffering very badly; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Complaints of shortage of coal and coke have been received from consumers in Punjab. The movement of coal to industries in Punjab was affected due to students' agitations in Punjab and certain operational difficulties at Mughalsarai. There is improvement in both respects and the Railways are taking action to increase loading for all types of consumbers.

As complaints of certain malpractices were received, the Government of Punjab have since undertaken screening to ensure that *bona fide* consumers receive their reuuirements.

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब से जनवरी, 1972 से अब तक कितने कोयले की मांग रही है और कितनी पूर्ति की गई है और क्या यह सच है कि जो पूर्ति की गई, वह बड़े शहरों तक ही सीमित रही ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : पंजाब की मांग औसतन पांच जाहर से छः हजार वैगन्ज माहवार होती है । यह रेक्वायरमेंट आमतौर पर पूरी की जाती है । लेकिन कुछ शिकायतें मिली थीं कि सब लोगों को कोयला नहीं मिलता है । गवर्नमेंट ने एनक्वायरी की और उन्हें पता चला कि बहुत सी बोगस फर्में हैं, जो कोयला ले रही हैं और असली कनज्यूमर्ज को कोयला नहीं मिल रहा है । उसने 150 फर्मों के कोयले के लाइसेंस कैंसल कर दिये हैं और अभी यह किस्सा जारी है । मुझे पूरी उमीद है कि जब सही कनज्यूमर्ज को कोयला मिलेगा और बोगस फर्म्ज़ को हटा दिया जायेगा, तो यह कमी नहीं रहेगी ।

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में सप्लाई में गडबड़ी का मुख्य कारण छात्रों के आन्दोलन और मुगलसराय में आपेरेशनल डिफीकल्टी बताय है । क्या मंत्री महोदय के अपने विभाग में भी कुछ ऐसे दोष हैं, जिन से सप्लाई में अड़चन होती है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मेरा इतना दोष है कि कोयला बहुत पड़ा है, लेकिन रेलवे वैगन्ज़ की कमी हो जाती है । कभी स्टुडेंट्स की एजीटेशन हो जाती है वे स्टेशनों पर एटैक करते हैं और रेलवे का मूवमेंट बन्द हो जाता है । कोयले की कोई कमी नहीं है ।

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: May I know whether the shortfall of supply of coal to Punjab on account of student agitation and trouble at Mughalsarai will be made up soon by supply of rakes or any other system?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: If we or the Punjab Government feel that there is urgent necessity to rush coal, special rakes are generally provided by the Railways (Joint Director Coal).

श्री भान सिंह भौरा : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने स्क्रीनिंग की और उस ने 150 फर्मों के लाइसेंस कैन्सल कर दिये । क्या मंत्री महोदय यह जांच-पड़ताल करेंगे कि वे लोग गवर्नमेंट से वैगन्ज कैसे ले गये ? मेरी इत्तिला के मुताबिक चार चार हजार रुपये दे कर उन्होंने वैगन्ज ले लिये ।

श्री शाहनवाज खां माननीय सदस्य को मालूम होगा कि जुलाई 1967 से कोयले के डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन और मूवमेंट पर कंट्रोल नहीं है । वह फ्री है । कनज्यूमर्ज खुद कोल प्रोड्यूसर्ज से अपनी ऐक्वायरमेंट्स पूरी करते हैं । उस में गवर्नमेंट का कोई हिस्सा नहीं है ।

श्री भान सिंह भौरा : वैगन रिजर्व करने के लिए चार चार हजार रुपया दिया गया और दस दस हजार रुपया एक गाड़ी का दिया गया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भौरा के बाद फूल-पंजाब का भौरा और मध्य प्रदेश का फूल। श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा ।

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया है कि कुछ बोगस फर्मों के पास अधिक कोयला चला जाता है, इसलिए कोयले की शार्टेज है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी बोगस फर्में कितनी हैं और उन के खिलाफ सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है । जिससे कि उनके पास कोयला न जाये और जो वास्तविक उपभोक्ता है उसको कोयला मिल सके ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां मैं अर्ज कर चुका हूं कि पंजाब गवर्नमेंट 150 ऐसी फर्मों के एलाटमेंट कैंसिल कर चुकी है और उनको कोशिश जारी है कि और भी पकड़ें ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Uganda Issue Raised in U.N. by U.K

*344 SHRI PILOO MODY Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the issue of persons of Indian origin in Uganda was recently raised at the UN meetings by the United Kingdom,

(b) the stand which Government took on this issue, and

(c) whether any effort has been made by Government of India to influence other countries against the racial policy of Government of Uganda?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) The UK Delegation proposed the inscription of an additional item entitled "international implication of the expulsion of the Asian Community from Uganda" on the Agenda of the 27th Session of the United Nations General Assembly. While the proposal was under consideration of the General Committee, the British representative announced that the Government of UK would not press for its consideration in view of certain initiatives taken meanwhile to improve the conditions surrounding the departure of Uganda Asians but would keep the problem under close scrutiny and

would raise it again should that become necessary. The proposal was not debated in the General Assembly.

(b) In my address to U.N. General Assembly on the 3rd of October. I referred to this matter urging the need for a humanitarian approach, and for the equitable treatment of the assets of the unfortunate people being expelled, as well as to the evil of racial discrimination which must be opposed in any form.

(c) Yes, Sir. Our Prime Minister addressed letters to several Heads of State/Government in Africa inviting their attention to the racial character of the Government of Uganda's expulsion orders.

Expansion of E.S.I. Scheme

†346. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether he stated that Government are seriously considering extension of the Employees State Insurance Scheme to a much larger section,

(b) if so, the main points thereof; and

(c) when is it likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) The question of extension of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme to a much larger section of the population is under consideration of a Committee on perspective planning.

(b) and (c). The Committee is at present engaged in formulating a perspective plan for phased extension of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme to fresh sectors of employment, chiefly covering smaller factories, shops, commercial establishments, mines and plantations. The question of implementation will arise only after the Committee's report has been received and considered.

भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने में मुनाफाखोरी और चोरबाजारी

*347. श्री गंगा चरण रोहित : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने में गत तीन वर्षों में मुनाफाखोरी तथा चोरबाजारी की घटनाये हुई है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो दोषी व्यक्तियो के विरुद्ध प्रति वर्ष क्या कार्यवाही की गयी ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री एस० मोहन कुमारमंगलम) : (क) जी, नही ।

(ख) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

Alleged Reports of U.S. Bomb Aimed at India

*348. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have noticed the reports in *"The Rising Sun"* dated the 27th October, 1972 under the caption "Was U.S. Bomb aimed at India"; and

(b) if so, the reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have no evidence to believe that the bomb which destroyed the French Mission was actually aimed at the Indian Mission.

परमाणु शस्त्रविहीन देशों का विश्व सम्मेलन बुलाने के लिए प्रस्ताव

349. श्री एस० एस० पुरती : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

क्या सरकार परमाणु शस्त्रो का विस्तार न होने देने के सम्बन्ध मे अपनी नीति पर पुनर्विचार करने के लिये परमाणुशस्त्रविहीन देशो का कोई विश्व सम्मेलन बुलाने के लिये पहल करने पर विचार कर रही है ?

विदेश मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) जी नही ।

Prime Minister's Advice to Pakistan to come to terms with Bangladesh

352 SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Prime Minister has asked the Pakistan Government to come to terms with the Bangladesh Government to overcome the obstacles in the way of progress in the Sub continent and

(b) if so, the reaction of Pakistan Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) (a) Government have repeatedly impressed on the Pakistan Government the necessity of recognising Bangladesh in order to expedite the normalisation of relations and establishment of durable peace in the subcontinent

The Pakistan Government had indicated that the question of recognition of Bangladesh was under their serious consideration

States' Help to Rehabilitate Uganda Asians

*355 SHRI G Y KRISHNAN
SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) the names of the Indian States which have come forward to help the Central Government in connection with the solving of the rehabilitation problem of original Indians coming from Uganda, and

(b) the number of Indians who have come so far and the facilities extended to them by the States?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION SHRI R K KHADILKAR) (a) the scheme of rehabilitation for these persons is being worked out in consultation with the States like Gujarat Punjab and Maharashtra to which the majority of these repatriates have gone

(b) Upto 30th November 1972 7825 persons have come to India from Uganda Passportwise their break-up is —

Indian	4624
U K	2453
Uganda	555
Kenya	2
Tenzania	1
Stateless	200

The immediate relief assistance required by these repatriates on arrival in the country has been directly provided to them by the Government of India

Setting up of a Steel Plant in Collaboration with Japan

*356 SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a steel plant in India in collaboration with Japan, and

(b) if so, the progress of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Indo-Japan Relations

*357. SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether after Finance Minister's visit to Japan recently, the relations between the two countries have improved a lot, and

(b) if so, the number of Study Groups from Japan which visited India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) India's relations with Japan have always been friendly and cordial. The Finance Minister's visit provided an opportunity for discussion on matters of mutual interest and helped strengthen the already existing friendly relations.

(b) A 22-member Japanese delegation representing various important industrial and business circles in Japan visited India in November 1972 to explore investment possibilities here. Another important Japanese delegation led by Dr. Nagano is visiting Delhi from 5th December in order to attend the 5th joint meeting of the India-Japan Business Cooperation Committees.

Chairman of Holding Company for Steel

*358. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report in the "*March of the Nation*" weekly dated the 5th August, 1972 regarding the Chairman of the Holding Company for Steel; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) The report in question has come to the notice of Government.

(b) Government do not share the views expressed in the report.

Setting up of Permanent Indo-Swedish Joint Commission

*359 SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: SHRI MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a permanent Indo-Swedish Joint Commission is being set up;

(b) if so, whether Foreign Minister of Sweden has visited India, and

(c) the main aims and objects of the Commission?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). During the visit of the Foreign Minister of Sweden to India in November, 1972, Letters were exchanged establishing an Indo-Swedish Joint Commission in the economic, industrial technical and scientific fields. The Letters embody the main aims and objectives and copies thereof are placed on the Table of the House. *Placed in Library. See.* No. LT-3837/72.]

Production of Heavy Melting Scrap

*360. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated requirement of heavy melting scrap;

(b) whether this requirement is now met by imports;

(c) whether Government have any plan to produce heavy melting scrap in the country; and

(d) if so, the broad outline thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) On the basis of the estimated production of liquid metal, the Working Group on Ferrous Scrap constituted by this Ministry had assessed the requirements of heavy melting scrap as follows:—

1972-73	6·97 lakh tonnes
1973-74	7·82 lakh tonnes
1974-75	8·65 lakh tonnes

(b) Requirements of heavy melting scrap are met mainly from indigenous sources. The current import policy also provides for import of heavy melting scrap to the extent of 20 per cent of the requirements of actual users to supplement indigenous availability.

(c) and (d). Scrap is not specially produced, but arises as a result of various activities, and Government are pursuing adoption of suitable measures for its conservation, as well as its efficient and economic utilisation.

Indian Nationals Settled outside India

3392. SHRI MARTAND SINGH of (Rewa): Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian nationals settled outside India, the categories of occupation of such persons and the reasons for their leaving India; and

(b) the number who have returned to India during the last six months and the number of Stateless persons and the steps taken by Government regarding their future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected, and will be supplied as soon as it has been compiled. The Government of India keeps in touch with the problems of Indian nationals. The Government provides normal consular protection to Indian nationals settled outside.

चंबघंग में हिमपात से प्रभावित व्यक्तियों का पुनर्वास

3393. श्री कु शोक बाकुला : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत तिब्बत सीमा पर स्थित चंबघंग के निवासी मुख्यत: भेड़ बकरियों से प्राप्त दूध और ऊन पर आश्रित रहते हैं और भारी हिमपात और घास की कमी के कारण उनके अनेक पशु मारे गये हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उन्हें वित्तीय संकट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा उनके पुनर्वास के लिए बनाई जा रही योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर०क० खाडिलकर) : (क) और (ख): जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Representation Regarding Grant of Licences for Opening Petrol Pumps in Gurdaspur District (Punjab)

3394. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7494 on the 26th May, 1972 regarding the licences for opening petrol pumps in Punjab and state:

(a) whether any fresh representation has been received from the dependents of the soliders killed to the Indo-Pak war belonging to the Gurdaspur District (Punjab) for grant of licences to open petrol pumps in the Gurdaspur District as the earlier offers made to them are very inconvenient; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian Oil Company have been requested to provide more agencies in the Northern Region so that the applicants could be resettled in their own States and the matter is under their consideration.

Re-deployment of Staff of Chief Settlement Commissioner

3395 SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state·

(a) whether the staff of the office of the Chief Settlement Commissioner were misled while inviting options in the month of March, 1972 for redeployment through the Central (Surplus Staff) Cell of the Department of Personnel or for staying back in the office of the Chief Settlement Commissioner in-as-much as they were given to understand that in a few weeks further reduction would also be carried out;

(b) whether no such reduction has been carried out;

(c) whether the above action of the authorities has not adversely affected the service interests of the senior employees who opted for redeployment through the Cell under the fear of further retrenchment in a few weeks; and

(d) if so, the remedial action proposed to be taken now by the Department of Rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR). (a) No, Sir. While inviting the options the entire position was placed before the staff. It was left to each member of the staff to decide whether he would like to be surrendered to the Central (Surp'us Staff) Cell for re-deployment immediately or until his turn came in the normal course.

(b) The Internal Work Study Unit is already carrying out its further study of staff requirements and it is likely that some posts may be recommended for reduction in the near future.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. Normally, according to the Scheme for the redeployment of surplus staff, persons have to be surrendered in the reverse order of their seniority in a grade On representation by staff themselves, however, a special relaxation was made in the case of Settlement Organisation to effect reduction strict'y in accordance with the regular seniority in different grades, while giving the option to senior persons to stay back in the Organisation for being surrendered at a later stage. As such, the question of the interest of the staff having been adversely affected does not arise.

Construction of Tenements for Officers and Workmen by Administration of Mazgaon Dock Limited, Bombay

3396. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Administration of Mazgaon Dock Limited, Bombay has any scheme to construct tenements for its officers and workmen;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and whether the company gives loan to Housing Co-operative Society formed by officers and workmen at a higher interest rate than charged by other public undertakings and Government of India; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof and the reasons for charging a higher interest rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Mazgaon Dock Limited gives loans to Housing Co-operative Societies, floated by its workers, upto 20 per cent of the cost of the tenements. In the case of officers the Company gives loans as under:—

(i) Upto Rs. 12,000 to officers of the rank of Junior and Senior Engineers for construction of tenements costing around Rs. 35,000; and

(ii) Upto Rs. 15,000 to officers of higher rank of construction of tenements costing around Rs. 45,000.

To meet this financial commitment, the Company has to obtain loan from the State Bank of India and the rate of interest being charged to the individuals is the same as is being charged by the Bank from the Company.

Office Building and Staff Quarters for E. P. F. O. at Trivandrum

3397. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1504 on the 30th March, 1972 regarding the construction of new office building and staff quarters for the E.P.F. employees at Trivendrum, and state:

(a) the progress made in this matter so far;

(b) whether the formalities regarding the transaction of land for staff quarters have been unnecessarily delayed; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to expedite the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (c). The Provident Fund authorities have reported as under:—

The proposal for the construction of a 5 storeyed Office building in the Regional Office premises at Trivendrum was postponed, keeping in view the action taken for the acquisition of 7½ acres of land in Pattam Palace area of Trivendrum for the construction of staff quarters. The local Trustee of the Central Board of Trustees (State Government representative) suggested that the Regional Office building may also be constructed on the land under acquisition in Pattam Palace area along with the staff quarters. Besides, a proposal for the opening of a sub-Regional Office of Kerala Region around Ernakulam or Trichur is under consideration of the Central Board of Trustees. The exact requirement for office accommodation and staff quarters at Trivandrum cannot be worked out till the Central Board of Trustees takes a decision for the opening of a sub-office or otherwise.

There has been no delay on the part of the Employees' Provident Fund

Organisation regarding the completion of formalities connected with the acquisition of land for staff quarters. The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Kerala, has recently intimated that the Land Acquisition Collector has demanded necessary funds for acquisition of land. The required amount has been remitted to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner on 17-11-1972.

China Clay in Kerala

3398 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 83 million tonnes of China Clay has been found to be available in the four District of Trivendrum, Quilon, Ernakulam and Ennanore in Kerala, and

(b) if so, the steps taken for the large scale commercial exploitation of this China Clay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b) A total reserve of 67.90 million tonnes of china clay has been tentatively estimated in Cannanore, Quilon, Trivandrum and Kashikode Districts of Kerala China clay is being mined in all the above mentioned districts except Ernakulam. One lease for china clay has also been recently granted in Ernakulam district.

The Kerala State Planning Board recently has set up Task Forces on minerals and mining to formulate proposals to mine economically workable mineral deposits including china clay.

Demands of Technical Officers Association, Dockyard Labour Union and Mazgaon Dock Clerical Staff Union

3399. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Technical Officers Association, Dockyard Labour Union and Mazgaon Dock Clerical Staff Union had submitted their respective charter of demands in 1967,

(b) if so, whether these demands have been settled amicably by bilateral negotiations; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof and if not the reasons thereto and the steps taken to redress the grievances of the workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c) The position is given below:

Technical Officers Association:

This is an Association of some Officers of the Mazgaon Dock Limited Its correct name is "Shipyard Technical Staff Association". No 'charter of demands', as such, was submitted by this Association in 1967. However, the Association, had in September, 1967, submitted a set of "proposals" in regard to the terms and conditions of service of officers in the company. These proposals which pertained mainly to change in designation, pay-scales, leave, over-time compensation, gratuity and Accident Insurance, etc., were considered by the Management and some of the terms and conditions of the officers were revised by the Board of Directors of the Company with effect from 1st October, 1968. Subsequently, a gratuity scheme was also introduced and medical benefits for the families of the Officers also were sanctioned. In December, 1970 a scheme for grant of loans to the officers in MDL for building/purchase of houses or flats was also introduced. The Dearness Allowance, which was being granted to the Company officers at the same rate as applicable to comparable categories of Central Government servants was also increased by Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 per month. depending on the basic pay, with effect from 1st April, 1971.

Dockyard Labour Union:

This union had submitted their Charter of Demands in January, 1968 (and not in 1967). The demands mainly related to revision of scales of pay and allowances, Dearness Allowance, Leave Benefits (including paid holidays), Provident Fund, Gratuity, House Rent Allowance and medical benefits, etc. As a result of bilateral negotiations, a settlement was concluded by the Management with the Union on 16th January, 1969. The main features of this settlement which was operative for a period of 3 years with effect from 1st October, 1968 were: (i) Extension of the pay-scales by one increment; (ii) increase in the employers' contribution to the Provident Fund; (iii) additional paid holiday, and (iv) improvements in certain other fringe benefits. The earlier settlement having expired in 1971, the Union has since submitted a fresh Charter of Demands, and these are under the consideration of the management.

Mazgaon Dock Clerical Staff Union:

This Union submitted their Charter of Demands in December, 1967. The main demands related to upward revision of scales of pay and allowances, Dearness Allowance, Leave Travel Concession, medical and terminal benefits, etc. Negotiations were held with the Union but no agreement could be reached. The matter was therefore referred to the Industrial Tribunal for adjudication on a joint application from the Management and the Union. Submissions before the Industrial Tribunal by both the parties were completed in August, 1972 and the award is now awaited.

The Security Staff of MDL which used to be represented by the Dockyard Labour Union earlier have since changed their allegiance and joined the Mazgaon Dock Clerical Staff Union. The Union submitted a fresh Charter of Demands pertaining to the Security Staff in April, 1972, demanding increase in wages and improvements in other service conditions of members of the Security Staff. These demands are at present under the Management's consideration.

Decision Re. Government Support of Trade Union Movement

3400. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the speech made by the President of the Indian National Trade Union Congress at the concluding session of a training course on "Trade Unions and Development" organised jointly by the Indian National Trade Union Congress and the FAO, on October 14, 1972 demanding immediate decision by Government as to which trade union movement it wanted to support and what line it wanted the trade unions to adopt to fulfil the notion's socialist objective; and

(b) if so, what decision, if any, has been taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. Government cannot obviously be partial to any section of the trade union movement in the country or prescribe the lines which it should adopt. Government is, however, very anxious that all the trade unions function in a manner conducive to good and stable industrial relations and greater production and productivity in industry.

Dariba Copper Project

3401. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether work of the Dariba Copper Project has been taken in hand, if so, the progress made in this regard so far; and

(b) the cost, foreign exchange content and other features of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes Sir, the work on Dariba Copper Project was taken up in March, 1972. Upto the end of October, 1972, the mine development has progressed by about 300 metre level and the stripping work to increase the height and width of the main adit and the drive has progressed by about 1500 M³. In the case of Concentrator Plant, the civil works have progressed upto 87 per cent. The progress on the fabrication and erection of steel structures is about 70 per cent. In addition, the necessary facilities like power supply, water supply, etc. have also been arranged. The progress of work is ahead on schedule.

(b) The total cost of the Project is about Rs. 118 lakhs. It is being implemented with Indian know-how and no foreign exchange is involved. The Project envisages the production of 100 tonnes of copper ore per day which will be concentrated at site, and transported to Khetri. Copper Project for smelting and refining. The Project is scheduled to go into production by October, 1978.

Appointment of Workers' Directors

3402. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the undertakings under his control, where Workers' Directors have been appointed together with the names of the individuals appointed so far as such; and

(b) by when Workers' Directors will be appointed in all the Public Undertakings under his control and the names of such undertakings where such experiment will be tired to begin with?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). So far as Defence undertakings are concerned, it has been decided to keep them outside the purview of the scheme of appointment of representatives of workers on the Boards of management.

Basic information on Recognised Trade Unions

3403. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (c) of the Unstarred Question No 720 on the 16th November, 1972 and state:

(a) those basic information on membership of the four recognised Central Trade Union Organisations of all-India character, as collected from the records of the Registrars of Trade Unions as on the 31st December, 1970, and

(c) whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). The basic information collected with reference to the records of the Registrars of Trade Unions as on 31st December, 1970 was about the membership of the trade union organisations claiming to be of an—all-India character and seeking representation on national tripartite bodies, other than the four recognised Central Trade Union Organisations. The information is as follows:

Name of the Organisation.	Claimed		Figures as could be ascertained from the records of Registrars of Trade Unions.	
	No. of Unions.	Membership.	No. of Unions.	Membership.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh. . . .	993	5,52,170	775	4,13,560
2. Centre of Indian Trade Unions. . .	1,852	8,80,690	1218	7,20,759
3. United Trade Union Congress 48—Lenin Sarani, Calcutta.	82	1,97,687	73	1,75,670
4. Labour Progressive Federation. . .	169	1,46,016	45	49,183
5. National Front of Indian Trade Unions. .	239	3,42,541	119	76,823
6. Indian Federation of Independent Trade Unions.	582	9,14,227	34	98,231
7. Hind Mazdoor Panchayat . . .	Claims not submitted.			
8. Coordinating Committee of Independent Trade Unions.	Claims not submitted.			

It may be made clear that the membership of these organisations has not verified in accordance with the recognised verification procedure.

Workers' participation in Management of Public Undertakings

3404. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of all the Public Sector Undertakings where worker-Directors have been appointed so far on the Board of Management of the Undertakings;

(b) the names of such persons who are already serving on the Boards of Management of the public undertakings;

(c) the names of the public undertakings where Government propose to have Worker Directors and the stage at which the matters rest in each such undertakings; and

(d) the time by which worker-Directors will be appointed in all the public undertakings and what will be the criteria of selections therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) None.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A worker Director is to be appointed in the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pimpri. The management had addressed the union for a panel of names. It has been reported that the union carried out a poll on 19th October, 1972 for electing three-worker-members for the panel but the result of the election has not been announced, as one of the contestants has challenged the election in a Court of law.

(d) The scheme of appointment of worker-Directors in public sector undertakings is on a trial basis. As such, the question of fixing time limit for making such appointments has not arisen.

The criteria for selection of worker-Directors is that the person should have attained the age of 25 years and should have a minimum of five years service in the undertaking and would not attain the age of superannuation during the terms of appointment as Director.

Steps to increase Navy Strength

3405. SHRI K KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an urgent need to build up the Navy's strength; and

(b) if so, the immediate steps the Government are contemplating in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The Government are conscious of the need to build up the Navy's strength. A programme has been drawn up to induct new ships by accelerating and expanding indigenous construction of warships and supplementing this by new acquisition where feasible. Every attempt is being made to develop and strengthen our Navy within the contraints of financial resources and indigenous capacity of warship construction.

Repatriates from Foreign Countries

3406. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people of Indian Origin who have been sent back from Ceylon, Uganda and other countries,

(b) the number of people each State has accommodated; and

(c) the steps taken by the respective State Governments and the Centre to rehabilitate them?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR):

(a)	Burma	1,96,518	persons
	Sri Lanka	79,025	persons
	Mozambique	2,300	persons
	Uganda	4,660	persons
	Nepal	3,000	persons

(b) Statement-I is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-3938/72).

(c) Statement-II is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library, See No. LT-3938/72).

Mining Projects in Orissa

3407. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the three mining projects that have recently been started in Orissa; and

(b) the cost and the capacity of each project and the time by which each of the above three projects are expected to start production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The names and the position in respect of the three mining schemes that are proposed to be taken up in Orissa are as follows:

1. *Sukhinda Nickel Deposit in Distt. Cuttack of Orissa*:

The Central Government and the State Government of Orissa have agreed to set up a Corporation for the development of Sukhinda Nickel Deposit in District Cuttack, Orissa with the former having 51 per cent shares and latter having 49 per cent shares in it. According to the feasibility studies, the Nickel Extraction Plant

is likely to have a capacity of producing 4,800 tonnes of Nickel powder, 200 tonnes of cobalt powder and 17,000 tonnes of Ammonium Sulphate fertilizer as bye-product per annum, with an estimated cost of Rs. 32.4 crores. Firm estimates would be available only after the Retailed Project Report has been prepared.

2. *Sargipalli Lead deposit in Distt. Sundergarh, Orissa*:

Hindustan Zinc Limited has been entrusted with the preparation of feasibility/project report for exploitation of the Sargipalli Lead Deposit including determination of the economics of setting up the smelter. The State Government will grant a mining lease to Hindustan Zinc Limited. Eventually the intention is to set up a company to be owned jointly by the Central and Orissa Government for the exploitation of the ores and extraction of lead metal.

3. *Malangtoli Iron Ore Deposit, Orissa*:

National Mineral Development Corporation has commenced detailed investigation on the Malangtoli Iron Ore Deposit with a view to preparation of a Detailed Project Report for mechanised production from the mine.

Re-investigating into occurrence of Diamond at Ramdlakota

3408. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether there is any possibility in the near future about re-investigating and re-exploring the diamond occurrence of Ramdlakota in Kurnool District of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): Yes, Sir. Geological Survey of India have recently been entrusted with the review of the entire data, and plan a detailed exploration programme of the diamondiferrous conglemerate layers of the Ramdlakota and other areas of Andhra Pradesh.

Discrimination against Indian Jews in Israel

3409. SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Jews who migrated to Israel during last three years year-wise;

(b) whether Government are aware that there is a lot of discrimination against Indian Jews in Israel; and

(c) whether some of the Indian Jews desire to come back to India and if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The figures are being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) Some reports of discrimination have reached the Government of India.

(c) Yes, Sir. There are some Indian Jews who desire to return to India from Israel. There is no provision in Indian law for the automatic restoration of Indian citizenship once it has been renounced. Such applications are dealt with under the laws governing the acquisition of Indian citizenship.

Agencies in foreign countries for publicity of Government's Political and Industrial Activities

3410. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of private organisations which are handling Government's publicity work both for political and industrial activities in foreign countries;

(b) the names of Government agencies which are assisting Government in foreign countries for such purposes;

(c) the total amount of money in foreign exchange that has been given by Government to these organisations separately during the last three years—year-wise; and

(d) the justification for this practice when Government have a Central Information Service of their own to do such jobs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d). Information in this behalf is being collected and will be supplied as soon as it has been compiled.

Gelatine dynamite lying on barge

3411. SHRI S. C. BESRA:
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether explosive gelatine dynamite procured for the expansion of Indian Navy was lying on a barge of Karanja island near Bombay harbour for a long time;

(b) whether the explosive material got damaged in transit; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). 4,412 boxes Gelatine Dynamite were imported by the contractor for Dockyard Expansion Scheme, Bombay, in mid September 1972. Out of these, 840 boxes were found wet with Sea water inside the hold of the ship for reasons not known. These 840 boxes were cleared from the Ship and kept seggregated in a Naval Barge for further disposal by destruction. This step was necessary to allow the ship for further unloading and loading of general cargo in the Port of Bombay. The damaged explosive was destroyed at the request and expense of the contractor between 20th September 1972 and 7th October 1972. Government are not concerned with the loss involved in the import of the explosives and their disposal by burning, as the Dynamite belonged to the contractor.

India's proposal at United Nations Economic and Financial Committee

3412. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has told the United Nations Economic and Financial Committee that unless the present international trade and aid climate which was one of apathy to developing countries was reversed, it was difficult to achieve the goals of the second development decade;

(b) if so, how many countries supported India's views; and

(c) whether any decision in this regard has been taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian representative, Shri Mulka Govinda Reddy, speaking on October 6th 1972, in the United Nations General Assembly's Second Committee, which deals with economic and financial matters, stated that "Unless the present international trade and aid trends could be reversed, there seemed little hope of achieving the goals of the Second Development Decade.....".

(b) and (c). The debate on economic and financial matters is still continuing in the Second Committee. Various draft Resolutions have been tabled on matters such as the third session of UNCTAD, which was held

recently in Chile, multilateral trade negotiations, etc.

India's views on the subject have generally found support amongst the delegations of the developming countries.

Proposals to supply subsidized goods to labour

3413. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals to supply subsidized goods to the labour;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the labour would get relief consequent upon Government's initiative to supply subsidized goods?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) There are no proposals to supply subsidized goods to labour.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Implementation of Payment of Gratuity Act

3414. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Payment of Gratuity Act has been enacted but so far no date has been fixed by Government for its implementation; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 has been already brought into force with effect from the 16th September, 1972.

(b) Does not arise.

Nationalisation of Steel and Aluminium Trade

3415. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to nationalise the entire trade of steel and aluminium; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The Government has no intention at present to nationalise the entire trade of steel and aluminium.

Unemployment among medical graduates

3416. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the large-scale unemployment among Medical Graduates in Rajasthan, Bihar, Orissa and Kerala; and

(b) if so, the steps planned to remove their unemployment?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). Reports that some medical graduates have not found employment with Government have been received. This is because of reluctance on the part of doctors to serve in the rural areas. State Governments have been requested to give incentives to encourage doctors to go to rural areas. These include—(i) provision of adequate living and working accommodation; (ii) opportunities for refresher and advanced training for those who serve in rural areas; (iii) special allowance for service in difficult areas; (iv) provision of special developments like approach road, water supply and electricity, etc. Appointments on *ad-hoc* basis have also been offered to candidates to fill the available vacancies of Junior Medical Officers under the Central

Health Service in organisations like Central Reserve Police, Assam Rifles, Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund, etc. The response has not been good

Appointment of Personnel Officer in Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Limited

3417. SHRI P NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh have made a request to appoint Personnel Officer in the Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Limited, Visakhapatnam from the State Government cadre in consultation with the State Government; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Thirty Crore Annual Loss in Khetri Copper Project

3418. SHRI P M. MEHTA
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rs. 120 crores public sector Hindustan Copper seems to be foredoomed to lose about Rs 30 crores annually on the Khetri project for years to come and whether the main reasons for this loss is faulty planning;

(b) whether according to Geological experts, a reserve of five million tonnes of ore has to be established to mine one million tonnes annually, but so far only about a million tonnes of reserves have been established; and

(c) if so, the steps being considered by the Ministry to save the Industry from heavy losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN). (a) There is no basis for assuming that Khetri Copper Project will lose Rs. 30 crores annually.

(b) It is not correct to say that a reserve of 5 million tonnes of ore has to be established to mine one million tonnes annually. The total ore reserves so far proved in Khetri and Kolihan mines are 59 million tonnes, out of which reserves of the order of 5.9 million tonnes have been blocked out and developed for actual mining at present.

(c) Does not arise.

Indian Technical know-how for Foundry Forge Plant at Ranchi

3419. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state·

(a) whether a 6,000 tonnes Forge Press has been commissioned at the Foundry Forge Plant, Ranchi set up with a cost of Rs 108 crore;

(b) whether in setting up the said Plant, besides financial and technical assistance from Czechoslovaka our Engineers too contributed their know-how; and

(c) if so, the proportion thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes Sir. A 6000 tonnes press set up at a cost of Rs. 6.40 crores has been commissioned in the Foundry Forge Plant of HEC.

(b) and (c). The press was set up by M/s. Skodaexport of Czechoslovakia. The know-how for setting up the press was also supplied by them. In the erection and commissioning of

the press, however. HEC's engineers, under the general direction and supervision of the Czechoslovakia experts were closely associated

Supply of Steel to Wagon Builders

3420 SHRI S R DAMANI Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the arrangements made to ensure uninterrupted supply of Steel to the wagon builders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): Due consideration is given by the Steel Priority Committee to the duly sponsored requirements of the wagon builders after taking into account, the availability and the other competing priority demands Imports are cleared and arranged to the extent possible of these requirements which cannot be met from domestic supply

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Employees in Indian Bureau of Mines

3421. SHRI A S KASTURE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state.

(a) the staff strength category-wise in the Indian Bureau of Mines as on the 1st January 1972 and the number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes;

(b) whether the reservation quota for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been maintained, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the specific steps Government propose to take to fulfil the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). Shortfall in respect of posts reserved for Class I and Class II categories is due to non-availability of suitable candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes even after open advertisement. These posts will be re-notified to Union Public Service Commission for selection of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates

In regard to the Class III and Class IV posts, reserved vacancies, they are notified to the local Employment Exchange as well as to the President Depressed Class League, Bombay and to the local Associations of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In the event of the Employment Exchange not being in a position to make available sufficient number of candidates, these posts are also advertised.

As regards the class IV posts reserved for Scheduled Castes/Tribes almost all of them have been filled up. In the Class III posts, despite these efforts the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates for the posts requiring technical and scientific qualifications are not available. Efforts will continue to be made to recruit Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates against these posts by carrying forward the reservation, wherever required according to standing Government instructions on the subject.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Category of posts	Filled up posts as on 1-1-1972	Of the filled how many		How many carry forward vacancies reserved for S/C, S/T are available on date.	
			S C	S/T	S/C.	S/T.
1	Class I. . . .	87	4	1	11	4
2	Class II. . . .	39	3	..	1	..
3	Class II. (Non-gazetted) .	3	..	.	..	..
4.	Class III. . .	469	59	19	29	1
5.	Class IV. . . .	180	58	9	..	2*

*Since joined after 1.1 1972.

Transfer of Office Bearers of Unions of Defence Department

3422 SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether there are standing instructions in the Defence Department that the Office-bearers of recognised Unions and Associations should be treated to be protected workmen and should not be transferred till their term expires?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): In accordance with the instructions issued by the Ministry of Defence, transfers of important office bearers of recognised unions/associations are normally to be avoided during their current terms of office as office bearers.

Such transfers can however be ordered if they are necessary in the public interest.

U.K Formula for Dumping British Asians Expelled from Uganda on India

3423 SHRI PILOO MODI.
SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Kingdom has worked out a formula by which a large number of British Asians expelled from Uganda will be dumped on India;

(b) the particulars of the formula evolved; and

(c) whether this formula has since been received by Government; if so, their reaction in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). Government of India have agreed that the UK Passport holders expelled from Uganda whose entry into UK for permanent settlement has been documented by the UK Government could come to India on temporary visas.

'Jehad Cry' raised by Pakistan against India

3424. SHRI S. C. BESRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the 'Jehad cry' being raised in Pakistan against India; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Government have seen press reports of some isolated statements by opposition Pakistani leaders calling for 'Jehad' against India. Government have, however, also noted public statements by official Pakistan spokesman reiterating the resolve of the Pakistan Government to adhere to the letter and spirit of the Simla Agreement.

Bureau of Public Enterprises Scheme for Recognition of Trade Union

3425. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Public Enterprises has come up with a Trade Union recognition scheme;

(b) if so, the sailent features thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र क कमचारियों पर हमला

3426 **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :**

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र के कर्मचारियों तथा मजदूरों पर, जब वे कार्य कर रहे होते हैं, समाज-विरोधी तत्वों द्वारा प्राय: हमला किया जाता है और उन्हें डराया धमकाया जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रबन्धकों द्वारा उन्हें संयंत्र के अन्दर तथा बाहर, कर्मचारियों तथा मजदूरों की सुरक्षा को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय में राज्यमन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Production of High Speed Fighters

3427. SHRI C. K. JAFEER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether our aircraft designers are in a position to produce high speed fighters; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited have developed the Supersonic fighter aircraft HF-24. This aircraft is now under production. Consideration is also being given to the possibility of designing a new fighter aircraft for meeting the future requirements of Airforce.

(b) It is not in public interest to furnish this information.

Manganese Poisoning of Workers in Manganese Industry

3428. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government have been drawn to the statement made by Shri D. R. Zaidi, Director Industrial Texicology Research

Centre that 10,000,000 workers engaged in manganese industry in India face serious disability due to manganese poisoning; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to protect the lives of these workers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Manufacture of a new improved version of MIG-21

3429. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to manufacture a new improved version of MIG-21;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to come up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not in public interest to disclose the information.

(c) The delivery of the aircraft is expected to commence during 1972-73.

Bonus to Industrial Employees of Government Departments

3430. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI R. V. BADE:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the reasons for not extending the benefit of minimum bonus to the industrial workers under the Government of India like Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Defence and Civil Aviation?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): The minimum bonus is a part of the scheme of profit sharing bonus embodied in the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965. The reasons for excluding the employees of the Departmental Government undertakings are as follows:—

(a) Such undertakings function for promoting the interests of the community in general. The profits, if any get merged in the revenue which is again used for the promotion of projects necessary for improvement of the country. The price charged by such undertakings can include an element of monopoly profit which is in the nature of indirect tax. It may equally involve an element of subsidy.

(b) The salary structure of their employees is the same as for other Central Government employees, and service conditions and pay structure etc. are governed by the recommendations of the various Pay Commissions set up by Government from time to time.

Scheme for Mineral Exploration in Fifth Plan

3451. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been drawn up for intensifying mineral exploration during the Fifth Plan;

(b) if so, the features thereof; and

(c) the estimated cost of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). Fifth Plan of the Geological Survey of India for mineral exploration is under preparation. It is a little early to indicate the quantum of work and the expenditure likely to be incurred during Fifth Plan by the Geological Survey of India.

Mineral Exploration in Andhra Pradesh by G.S.I.

3432. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Geological Survey of India has drawn up detailed programme for mineral exploration in Andhra Pradesh in the next five years; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). A programme for mineral exploration in Andhra Pradesh has been drawn up by the Geological Survey of India in continuation of the exploration that is already in progress. This programme includes investigation of base metals, limestone, barytes, asbestos and clay in the Cuddapah basin in Rayalaseema, Andhra and Telangana districts, diamond in Anantapur, Kurnool and Krishna districts, and bauxite, graphite and wolframite in Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and Khammam districts.

Production of High Carbon Steel

3433. SHRI ARVIND NETAM. Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated demand for the high carbon steel in the country,

(b) the production of the same in the country at present; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to increase the production thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). The information will be collected and placed on the Table of the House

Effect on manufacture of Steel Drums due to restrictions on import of Steel Sheets

3434. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to import steel sheets on a restricted scale to save foreign exchange, and

(b) whether the manufacture and use of steel drums will be discouraged by the decision of Government to impose restrictions on import of steel sheets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b) Import of various categories of steel is regulated in accordance with the provisions contained in the Import Trade Control Policy In terms of the current policy import of sheets is permissible. There is no proposal at present to change the existing provisions in this regard The question of any restriction, and consequential discouragement, does not arise

However, to effect economy in the use of sheets and to minimise imports to the extent possible the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals in formulating a Scheme for arranging progressively the supply of Bitumen in Bulk instead of Drums made out of 24 G steel sheets.

Indo-U.S. relations

3435. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether President Nixon's Election for a second term has shown a

trend of restoration of normal relations between the United States and India; and

(b) whether U.S.A. has shown any such signs of goodwill?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). President Nixon's re-election for a second term need not be co-related with the trends towards restoration of normal relations between the USA and India. Government hope that the relations will be normalised and strengthened on the basis of recognition of the new realities of the situation in the subcontinent and on the basis of equality, reciprocity and mutual respect.

Updating Criminal Legislation

3436. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.N. team has urged the countries for updating of criminal legislation; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The question of crime in general has been considered by the United Nations Commission for Social Development as well as by other bodies such as the Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, which held its last session in New York in July, 1971.

At its 50th session, the United Nations Economic and Social Council established the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control. This Committee held its first session in May, 1972, during which it stressed that crime prevention was inseparable from broader social and economic development. The Committee noted that the standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners needed fairly constant updating and adjustment to circumstances in various changing societies. The Committee pointed out the need for reform of criminal justice systems and decided to set up a Working Group to study this subject along with several others.

(b) India is represented both in the Commission for Social Development as well as on the Committe for Crime Prevention and Control. The Indian contribution to the delibrations in these bodies has been substantial. The specific question of reform of criminal justice systems is still being studied by the UN. Conclusions reached so far have been taken into account by the Government of India, which believes that the UN is undertaking a useful exercise by involving itself with this question.

Burma Repatriates

3437. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI·
SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY·

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 1,96,000 persons of Indian origin have reached India from Burma so far;

(b) if so, whether some more are likely to come; and

(c) the amount spent by Government for their rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K. KHADILKAR)· (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Rs 1,062.84 lakhs as loan and Rs. 227.49 lakhs as Grants have been sanctioned upto 30th November, 1972

Under-utilisation of Steel capacity

3438. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an offiical study has been shown that under-utilisation of capacity of steel is high; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). No specific official study as such has been made in regard to under-utilization of capacity of the integrated steel plants. Government, however, review the production performance of the steel plants continuously. During the months April—October, 1972, the utilisation of capacity in terms of ingot steel has ranged from 81.1 per cent. at TISCO and 80 per cent. at Bhilai to 40.6 per cent at IISCO, the average utilization being 65.5 per cent.

Shortage of coke oven gas resulting from unsatisfactory working of the coke oven batteries continued to be a constraint on production in the plants of Hindustan Steel though there has been a gradual improvement in this regard, particularly at Bhilai. The principal constraint on production in the Rourkela Steel Plant was created by the restrictions and failures in the supply of power. Adverse industrial relations continued to be the principal constraint in the Durgapur Steel Plant, D.V.C. power restrictions, gas shortage and equipment troubles were the other main reasons for shortfalls in production.

The lower production in IISCO was mainly due to the deterioration in the condition of plant and equipment resulting from inadequacy of replacement, repair and maintenance programmes.

At TISCO production was affected mainly on account of shortage of coke and fuel oil and frequent power restrictions.

However, the aggregate production of saleable steel from the five main producers during the period April—October, 1972 exceeded the production in the corresponding period of 1971-72. Further improvement is expected in the coming months

U.N. High Commissioner for refugees assurance to rehabilitate Uganda Asians

3439. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether the U.N. High Commissioner for refugees has assured help to rehabilitate the Stateless Asians thrown out of Uganda if so, the number of such persons;

(b) whether India is in touch with U N. in this regard; and

(c) how many countries have offered their help to rehabilitate them, and whether India has also sought help from U.N. in settling these Uganda Asians?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (c). The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in co-operation with the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration, evacuated persons of Asian origin of undetermined national status (Stateless) from Uganda and placed them in some countries in Europe. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is consulting several countries for their permanent settlement.

Out of an estimated total of about 10,750 persons of undetermined national status in Uganda some 7400 were offered permanent settlement by various countries, including India, and the balance of about 3350 persons are in transit camps in various countries.

We have drawn the attention of the U.N. to the humanitarian aspect of the problem and are of the view that the persons concerned should be free to decide where to go for permanent settlement.

Bonus to workers in Commercial, Municipal and Financial Undertakings

3440 SHRI S. A MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the Bonus Review Committee has made a reference to the coverage of Bonus Act to the Union Labour Ministry in respect of workers engaged in commercial and municipal undertakings and in some financial institutions like Reserve Bank of India;

(b) whether the Chairman has made this reference against the expressed wishes of some membres of the Review Committee;

(c) whether these members have raised serious objections to the Chairman's action in this respect; and

(d) whether this has led to a serious crisis in the Committee, if so, the manner in which Government propose to solve the crisis?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A communication has been received from one of the members of the Bonus Review Committee expressing disagreement with the Chairman's action.

(d) The Government are not aware of any such crisis.

Strike in ESSO Refinery, Bombay

3441. SHRI S A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether workers of the ESSO Oil Refinery at Bombay have gone on strike protesting against the suspension of two employees by the Refinery management;

(b) whether employees of other oil firms in Bombay are likely to go on strike to sympathise with the striking ESSO employees; and

(c) if so, whether the Centre has taken any steps to resolve the strike?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (c). The matter fall essentially in the State sphere.

Missing Indians from train carrying expelled Uganda Asians from Kampala to Mombasa

3442. SHRI D B CHANDRA GOWDA:

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item in the 'Times of India' dated the 18th November, 1972 that 20 Indian nationals, both men and women, are reported 'missing' from a special train carrying expelled Uganda Asians from Kampala to Mombasa, and

(b) if so the reason of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Government have seen a news item datelined Mombasa (Kenya) to this effect in the *Times of India* of 10th November, 1972. The correct position is that all Indians who left

Uganda by the special train which left Kampala on 7th November, 1972, arrived at Mombasa and no Indian was missing. Officials of the Indian High Commission in Kampala who travelled in the train from Kampala to the border at Tororo made specific enquiries but received no complaints about any Indian nationals missing from the train. When the train reached Nairobi from Tororo, our High Commission officials also met the repatriates and made enquiries about their welfare from compartment to compartment without receiving any such complaints of missing Indian. At Mombasa also there was no complaint made in this regard to the Assistant Commissioner who met the repatriates on arrival.

(b) When our High Commission in Nairobi heard about the story of missing Indians circulated and attributed to Indian Commission sources in the press, an immediate denial was issued which was carried by the "Daily Nation" of Nairobi dated 10th November, 1972 under the title "High Commission denies reports of missing Indians". Our Assistant Commissioner in Mombasa, Shri B. R. Sharma, had made no statement about any missing Indian national.

Allotment of Steel for Pavilions at Asia '72 Fair

3443. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of steel allotted for various pavilions in the Asia '72 Fair;

(b) whether there have been large scale complaints about the distribution policy; and

(c) whether Government have found out cases of misuse of steel meant for the Fair?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No, Sir.

Air Force Recruiting Office in Kerala

3444. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a bigger percentage of applicants in Bangalore Air Force Recruitment Office are from Kerala;

(b) whether the Indian Air Force will consider the case of locating a recruiting office in Kerala; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Recruiting Centres are not established Statewise. The Recruiting Centres are established according to the administrative convenience and economy. The Recruiting Officer tours various places within the Zone and also conducts recruitment locality. The vacancies are allotted to each Recruiting Centre on population basis.

Disturbances by Workers in Ordnance factory, Shahjahanpur

3445. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the last three years, there have been a large number of disturbances by the workers in the Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur; if so, the number and the causes of such disturbances;

(b) the loss of manpowers due to such disturbances and the figures in Rupees;

(c) how many of these disturbances have been reported by either letters or Telegrams to the Government and what enquiries have taken place as a result of such intimations and what were the findings of the enquiries; and

(d) the steps Government have taken to minimise such disturbances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) There were 7 incidents during the last three years, the details/causes of which are given below:—

1969—2 *incidents*

(i) *on 24th July* 1969 due to two factions of workers developing differences leading to violence. The reasons for differences were not connected with the working of the factory.

(ii) *on 7th November,* 1969 because of a worker who created disturbance by indulging in acts subversive of indiscipline.

1970—4 *incidents*

(1) *on 22nd April* 1970 because of differences between employees of the factory and a canteen vendor.

(2) *27th April* 1970 because of a dispute between some factory employees and canteen vendors and the employees assembled near the Factory Office and demonstrated.

(3) *on 12th Octoer* 1970 because of scuffle between a factory worker and a canteen vendor.

(4) *on 12th November* 1970 because of altercation between factory doctor and another officer when staff and workmen took sides and created disturbance.

1971—1 *incident* because of a group of workers demanding holiday on 2nd November 1971 on account of some local festival and the Works Committee not being able to agree to such a demand. A crowd gathered which created disturbance. They dispersed when the position was explained suitably.

(b) No financial loss was involved as the situation was brought under control without loss of time.

(c) In five cases the matter was reported to the Government. Boards/Courts of Enquiries were conducted and suitable action taken against the delinquents wherever necessary.

(d) A Labour Officer is posted in each shift specifically to look after the grievances of the workers. He is also required to be present in the canteen during lunch hour. Steps were taken to ensure that canteen working improves.

The management also has consultations and discussions at the levels of and with Works Committee, Fourth Level JCM and with recognised Unions/Associations to iron out problems as and when they arise.

Non utilisation of services of tailors of Ordnance clothing factory, Shahjahanpur

3446. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tailors of Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur, Civil Wing were not given any work in the month of October, 1972; and

(b) if so, what was the loss to Government on this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI

VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir. They were fully engaged on production of clothing items for the Services.

(b) Does not arise.

Utilisation of welfare funds of Ordnance clothing factory, Shahjahanpur

3447. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the amount of the Welfare Fund available for the last three years at the Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur and the number of persons who have been given medicines from this Fund and the amount of money spent on such individuals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): Information for the last three years is as follows:

Year	Amount of Welfare Fund available	No. of persons given money from the Welfare Fund for medicines	Total amount of money advanced
	Rs.		Rs.
1969	9,997·95	NIL	NIL
1970	8,530·95	1	50
1971	22,041·29	2	225

Purchase of Mirage planes by Pak

3448. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan army has strengthened its Air Force by adding a number of Mirage planes purchased recently; and

(b) if so, the counter-balancing steps proposed?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Government are aware of the progress of procurement by Pakistan or Mirage planes from France.

(b) This has been taken into account whlie planning our defence preparedness.

रक्षा व्यय में कमी

3449. **श्री मुलचन्द डागा :** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार रक्षा व्यय में कमी करने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम): सरकार ने इस सम्भावना पर विचार किया है और इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंची है कि लागतों, मूल्यों और मजदूरी में वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए, रक्षा व्यय में कमी करने की कोई गुजांइश नहीं है ।

एक उद्योग में एक ही मजदूर संघ

3450. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का यह सुनिश्चित करने का विचार है कि एक उद्योग में केवल एक मजदूर संघ हो, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो एक ही उद्योग में अनेक मजदूर संघ बनाने की अनुमति दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) :(क) और (ख) श्रमिक संघ अधिनियम, 1926 अन्तर्गत एक प्रतिष्ठान या एक उद्योग में एक से अधिक संघों के निर्माण पर कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं है । फिर भी मान्यता के उद्देश्य के लिये, अनुशासन संहिता और राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग द्वारा भी एक प्रतिष्ठान/उद्योग के लिए एक मान्यता प्राप्त संघ के सिद्धांत का समर्थन किया गया है । शीघ्र ही एक विधान प्रस्तुत करने का प्रस्ताव है, जो अन्यबात के साथ-साथ, मान्यता के प्रश्न के संबंध में आयोग की सिफारिशों और बादों के त्रिदलीय विचार-विमर्श को ध्यान में रखते हुए, करने के बारे में होगा ।

Opening of an industry in Bihar for disabled ex-servicemen of Bihar

3451. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of disabled Ex-servicemen (up to the age group of 40) from Defence services who are from Bihar; and

(b) whether Government is considering the opening of an industry for these disabled personnels' employment?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) As the information appears to be required in regard to the total number of ex-servicemen (upto the age group of 40) belonging to Bihar who have been disabled till now, and not with regard to only those who have been disabled in action/operations, the same i not readily available. Time and labour involved in collecting the information, which does not relate to a particular period, will not commansurate with the results likely to be achieved.

(b) In view of (a), the question does not arise.

Lawlessness in Rourkela Steel Plant

3452. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in lawlessness and indiscipline in the Rourkela Steel Plant in the recent months; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

सशस्त्र सेन्य क कमचारियो को बोनस बारे में वतन आयोग के निर्देश पद

3453. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य:** क्या रक्षा मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सशस्त्र सेना क कर्मचारियो को बोनस क मामले मे वेतन आयोग के निदश पदा से बाहर रखा गया है और

(ख) यदि हा तो उसक क्या कारण ै और इस सम्बन्ध मे सरकार की नीति या है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) (क) और (ख) इस विचाराधीन विषय के अनुसार, वेतन आयोग को अन्य बातो के साथ-साथ सशस्त्र सेना के कार्मिको की सेवा शर्तों का ध्यान रखते हुए नकदी और माल रूप में तथा मृत्यु-सवानिवृत्ति हिता सहित परिलब्धियो की सरचना पर भी विचार कर सिफारिशें करनी है । सरकारी कर्मचारियो को बोनस की अदायगी के प्रश्न पर सरकार द्वारा आयोग के पास कोई विशेष सदर्भ नही भेजा गया है ।

Grievances of Burma repatriates

3454 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION: be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Burma Displaced Persons Association has asked Government to take concrete steps to amliorate the lot of Indians who were repatriated from Burma in 1964; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K KHADILKAR): (a) and (b) Recently, the Deputy Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation inaugurated the third All India Conference of Burma Displaced Persons Association at New Delhi on 11th November, 1972 A copy of the Address proposed to be delivered by the Chairman of the Reception Committee was received A Statement giving a gist of the points contained in the Address and the various measures adopted by the Government of India for affording relief and rehabilitation assistance to repatriates from Burma is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No LT 3939/72]

Strike by dock workers of Visakhapatnam

3455 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state·

(a) whether dock workers of Visakhapatnam Port went on strike on the 8th November 1972; and

(b) if so, the main demands of the workers and Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K KHADILKAR)· (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main demand related to the immediate re-constitution of the Visakhapatnam Dock Labour Board. Government is processing action to re-constitute the Board at an early date.

Expansion of Durgapur alloy steel plant for production of seamless tubes

3456. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he said in a statement that expansion of Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant for production of seamless tubes has been taken on technological and economic grounds;

(b) whether the A.S.P. Executive Association, in a memorandum submitted to the Government expressed different expert opinion;

(c) if so, whether Government would arrange a seminar between the technological experts of Central Government and the steel experts of Durgapur A.S.P. to thrash out the issue; whether expansion of A.S.P. for production of seamless tubes will be technologically and economically more effective and profitable or production of stainless steel; conceding the demand for Salem Plant will be more desirable; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) The statement was to the effect that the product mix for the scheme of expansion of the Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant, which included seamless tubes, was decided on overall technological and economic considerations;

(b) A memorandum has been received from the Alloy Steel Executives' Association indication why they consider expansion of stainless steel capacity essential;

(c) and (d). No, Sir; however, it is proposed to re-examine the whole question of the product mix for the expansion of the Alloy Steel Plant.

Implementation of national objective of Self-reliance in Defence Requirements

3457. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY:

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent our National objective of self-reliance has been implemented in regard to our Defence requirements; and

(b) what steps are proposed for achieving this objective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) We have achieved self-reliance in respect of small arms, light artillery weapons and their ammunition. Indigenous capacity is also being progressively established in the country in respect of field and medium artillery requirements which are replacing our existing equipments in this range. Our armoured regiments are being equipped with indigenously produced Vijayanta Tanks. For the Navy, we are producing Leander Class Frigates and for the Air Force, Maruts, Mig 21s and Alouettes. The requirements of the Defence Services for communication equipment and radars are also being met largely by production within the country. But in certain areas, imports of equipment or weaponry are still necessary either due to the urgency of a situation or because the requirements are too sophisticated and beyond the existing indigenous design and development capability or involve too costly an indigenisation effort.

(b) The Department of Defence Production assisted by the Department of Defence Supplies have formulated a comprehensive production plan. This plan is revised annually on the basis of the 'Roll-on' concept taking into account the changing requirements of the Services. The

production of weapons and other defence equipment is, however, a continuously evolving process in view of the rapid advances in defence technology and the development of more powerful and sophisticated equipment in other countries Self-reliance in defence requirements can, therefore, be expressed in relative terms only.

Missions of African countries in India and vice versa

3458 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of African countries having Missions in India; and

(b) the status of Indian diplomatic Missions in African countries, country-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH). (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-3940/72]

Indo-U A R. relations

3459. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken or attempts made by Government of India and U.A.R to soften their relations which were hardened during the last Indo-Pak war; and

(b) whether there is any hope of normalisation of relations between India and U A R. in the near future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Our relations with the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt continue to be close and friendly and have not been affected by the recent Indo-Pakistan war.

Memorandum from Kerala M.Ps for Supply of Steel to the State

3460. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum/letters from Members of Parliament from Kerala in the month of September this year demanding adequate supply of steel to the State of Kerala, and

(b) if so, the gist thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES *(SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN)*: (a) No such communications appear to have been received in the Ministry in September, 1972.

(b) Does not arise. However, under the present distribution system there is no Statewise allocation. Despatches of steel from the main producers are regulated by the Steel Priority Committee, after taking into account the end use for which steel is required, the availability and competing demands.

Exploitation of mineral resources in Kerala by G.S.I.

3461. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names and the approximate quantity of the non-ferrous metals available in Kerala;

(b) the outcome of the activities of the Geological Survey of India and the aerial survey of minerals and the follow-up action, if taken;

(c) whether Government have any definite programme to exploit the rich mineral wealth of the State; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Bauxite is the only non-ferrous ore so far located in Kerala. The reserves of bauxite with 40 per cent and above alumina content estimated so far are 1.8 million tonnes in Kambla area, Cannanore district, 1.684 million tonnes in different parts of Quilon and Trivandrum districts, and 3.18 million tonnes approximately in Block I of the five blocks in Nileswar area, Cannanore district. Further work is being continued in Nileswar area and final reserves will be estimated after completion of the investigation

(b) As a result of geological surveys carried so far, besides bauxite, 44 million tonnes of iron ore in Kozhikode district, 1.90 million tonnes of cement grade limestone in Palghat district, 41 million tonnes of glass sand in Alleppy district, 67.90 million tonnes of China Clay in Cannanore, Quilon, Trivandrum and Kozhikode districts; Sizeable deposits of limeshell in Alleppy district and small reserves of graphite in different parts of Kerala have been estimated. More than fifty per cent area of the State has been covered by geological mapping. No aerial survey has so far been carried out in Kerala State.

(c) and (d). In Kerala, several minerals are mined namely, chinaclay limeshell, sand, silica sand, ilmemite, rutile, sillimanite, monazite; fireclay and ball clay. The major industries based on mineral resources of Kerala are the units manufacturing Titanium white, rare earth compounds, cement, glass ceramic, calcium carbide etc.

The Kerala State Planning Board has recently constituted Task Forces on minerals and mining to formulate proposals to exploit economically workable deposits during the Fifth and subsequent plan periods. The recommendations of the Task Forces are awaited.

2820 LS—4.

Ten Year Steel Development Plan

3462. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration for 10 year Steel Development Plan for proper growth of engineering industry;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal; and

(c) the time by which the proposal will be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). As stated on 10th August, 1972, in reply to Starred Question No. 167, a Task Force on Iron and Steel has been constituted by the Planning Commission to formulate proposals for the Steel Development Programme for the Fifth Plan, keeping in view the broad perspective of Iron and Steel Industry in relation to the likely levels of demand, capacity and production covering the Sixth and Seventh plans.

The Task Force is now expected to submit its report within two months

Charging of Higher Price for Goods by Re-Roling Mills

3463. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether he is aware that certain Re-Rolling mills have installed their own electric furnaces and apart from getting the ingots from Government, they buy scrap from the market and charge much higher price even for the goods manufactured from the raw materials supplied by Government by passing them as goods manufactured from their own raw materials;

(b) whether out of 90 per cent produce from the Government raw material which they are supposed to give

on permits issued by the Department, they get some of these allotments rejected by the PWD or the Electricity Boards and sell these to the public at much higher price; and

(c) if so, the action Government have taken to stop this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Supply of billets to re-rolling millls and distribution and prices of the re-rolled products produced therefrom are regulated by the Billet Re-rollers Committee. In other words, prices of the products of the billet re-rollers produced out of billets and fixed by Billet Re-rollers Committee. The Billet Re-rollers is also required to make available furnished steel products equivalent to the billets received by him. Charging of higher prices for the goods manufactured out of raw materials supplied at regulated price does not arise.

(b) Government have no information about rejection of allotments by P.W.D.'s or the Electricity Boards.

(c) In view of (b) above, this does not arise. However, Regional offices of the Iron and Steel Controller have been set up, apart from other functions, to keep a watch on the working of billet re-rollers generally and the proper utilisation of the billets allotted to them.

Arrest and Release of Officers of Bhilai Steel Plant

3464. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some officers, held responsible for bungling in Bhilai Steel Plant were first arrested and later on released and the cases withdrawn from courts for no apparent reasons; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Expenditure on Rehabilitation of Refugees from Different Countries

3465 SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the amounts spent on the care of repatriates from Uganda and other countries upto 30th June, 1972?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): The requisite information is given below:—

Name of the country	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
Burma	1280 61
Sri Lanka	546·53
Mozambique	27·51
Uganda	Nil

Other Countries—The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Arrest of Indians by Philippine Immigration Agents for Alleged Lending Money at Exorbitant Rates

3466 SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the arrest of 10 Indian nationals accused of engaging in a business to lend money at exorbitant rates to Manila public market vendors by Philippine Immigration agents on the 10th November, 1972; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ten Indian nationals were arrested by the Immigration Authorities of the Government of the Philippines on charges of illegal money-lending at exorbitant rates. The Indian Embassy in Manila interceded with the Philippines Government and all the ten Indian nationals have since been released. At present there are no Indian nationals under detention by the Philippines Immigration Authorities.

Lock-out in H.M.T., Bangalore

3467. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to the outbreak of violence between two rival unions inside the factory, the management of the Hindustan Machine Tools, Bangalore had declared lock-out in the month of November, 1972; and

(b) if so, tre main points thereof and the steps taken by Government in settling the issue right?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). The matter falls in the State sphere. According to available information, the management declared a lock-out from November 10, 1972 following incidents of alleged intimidation, assault etc. by a group of employees. The State Government is seized of the matter.

Plan Prepared by Department of Defence Supplies to Produce Sophisticated Weapons

3468. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a plan to produce sophisticated weapons has been prepared by the Department of Defence Supplies;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the steps taken so far on that plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). It is part of the Defence development effort to produce sophisticated weapons indigenously Department of Defence Production looks after indigenisation in the Government sector while Department of Defence Supplies locates indigenous sources in a general way. There is a Roll-on-Plan which rolls for 5 years at a time.

Subject to limitation of funds, efforts are made to include as many priority projects concerning sophisticated weapons as possible in the Roll-on-Plans Under this Plan a few sophisticated weapons have already been productionised. There is however a constant effort to indigenise as much as possible.

Scheme to modernise Indian Air Force

3469. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have worked out a scheme to modernise the Indian Air Force;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the steps taken so far to implement the steps contemplated in the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). Modernisation of the Indian Air Force is a continuing process, the ageing aircraft and equipments being replaced according to a Rolling Plan. Our own aeronautics industry is being geared to this end, thus reducing the dependence on foreign sources progressively.

Uniform D A to Sugar Mill Workers

3470 SHRI SARJOO PANDEY Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the workers of the Sugar Mills in Uttar Pradesh would get D A at the rate of Rs. 7 50 for unskilled workers and Rs 8 55 for other categories,

(b) if so, whether Government would see to it that the sugar mill workers in other States get the same D A as in Uttar Pradesh in case they are drawing less, and

(c) the average wage of an unskilled sugar mill workers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K KHADILKAR) (a) The Second Sugar Wage Board made recommendations *inter-alia* on the question of D A payable to the workers and the recommendations are operative for a period of five years from 1-11 1969 Information regarding the actual mount that is being paid by Sugar Mills in Uttar Pradesh is not available

(b) The re ommendations of the Wage Board apply to sugar mills in other States also

(c) The Wage Board had fixed from 1-11-1969 a minimum wage ranging from Rs 137 58 to Rs 161 58 per month for the unskilled workers with provision for adjustments according to the movement of the cost of living index

बिहार के सैनिकों के परिवारों का पुनर्वास

3471 **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) बंगलादेश की मुक्ति मे शहीद हुए भारतीय सैनिको के परिवारो की संख्या क्या है जिनकी सहायता के लिए अब तक स्थायी प्रबन्ध किए गए है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इनमे बिहार के परिवारो की संख्या क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) और (ख) संबंधित सैनिको के परिवार जिस बडी सुविधा के हकदार हो गए हैं वह है उदार पेंशन लाभ । इसमे जे०सी०ओ०—जवानो के द्वारा अन्त मे लिया गया वेतन और अफसरो के द्वारा मृत्यु के समय धारित रैंक के वेतन का तीन चौथाई पेंशन का यह लाभ उन सभी के लिए मजर किया गया है जो उसके पात्र थ ।

इसके अतिरिक्त ग्रीरगति प्राप्त व्यक्तियो के बच्चे प्रथम डिग्री स्तर तक नि शुल्क शिक्षा पाने के पात्र है जिसमे पुस्तकें, लेखन सामग्री, वर्दिया, सरकार द्वारा मान्यता-प्राप्त शिक्षा सस्थाओ के भोजन और आवास पर होने वाला खर्चा भी शामिल है । इस सुविधा को प्राप्त करने के लिए सभी पात्र बच्चो के लिए पात्रता पत्र जारी किए गए है ।

बिहार के ऐसे 115 परिवार है जो इससे प्रभावित है और जो उदार पेंशन एवार्ड तथा शैक्षणिक रियायतें पाने के पात्र है, उन सब के मामलो पर कार्रवाई की गई है ।

विधवाओ सहित मृत सैनिको के दो आश्रितो तक, रोजगार अभिरुचि मागी गई है अपने श्रम से रोजगार करने की योजनाओ को चलाने तथा व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण के लिए सहायता के प्रबन्ध किए गए हैं ।

ये दोनों रियायतें विभिन्न मंत्रालयों तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार के संगठनों, राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्र तथा राज्य सरकारों के सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उद्यमों के माध्यम से चलाई जा रही हैं।

झुमरीतिलैया (बिहार) में स्थित कोल माइन्स वैलफेयर कार्यालय के कर्मचारियों के लिए आवास

3472. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) झुमरीतिलैया (बिहार) मे स्थित कोल माइन्स वैलफेयर कार्यालय मे कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियो के लिए आवास की क्या व्यवस्था है ;

(ख) क्या देश के अन्य हिस्सो में स्थित कोल माइन्स वलफेयर कार्यालयो से इस कार्यालय को उपेक्षित रूप मे देखा जाता है, और

(ग) सरकार इसके लिए कौनसी योजना बना रही है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) से (ग). कोयला खान श्रम कल्याण निधि का झुमरीतिलैया, बिहार मे कोई कार्यालय नही है।

Retired Officers in Indian Missions abroad

3473. SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of retired officers in Indian Embassies and High Commissions abroad at present;

(b) their names and places where posted with length of service; and

(c) the extent to which their number has increased during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Criteria for recognition of Trade Unions in Public Sector Undertakings

3474. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN. Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria by which the Trade Unions are recognised by the managements in Public Sector undertakings;

(b) whether the management of H.M.T., Bangalore recently had to negotiate and settle the labour trouble with the representatives of "Unrecognised Union"; and

(c) if so, the main points thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a). Except in such States where recognition of trade unions is governed by legislation, unions in the public sector undertakings, like these in the private sector, are recognised in accordance with the Criteria for the Recognition of Unions appended to the Code of Discipline.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The main points on which understanding was reached between the management and the unions were that:—

(i) issues of common interest affecting the majority of employees could be discussed with all the registered unions in addition to

the recognised union in the interest of peace and production,

(ii) The unrecognised unions undertook not to resort to strike in future without first exhausting constitutional avenues available for settlement of industrial disputes, abide by the Code of Discipline and eschew violence, and

(iii) The management agreed (a) to vacate the suspension orders served on nine employees involved in acts of indiscipline and (b) refer the question of wages, for the period of lockout, to adjudication

Control on Coal

3475 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are thinking of reimposing control on coal,

(b) if so, the particulars thereof, and

(c) whether at some places the domestic coke was not available in sufficient quantity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) and (b) There is no control on distribution of non coking coal at present In the context of complaints regarding shortage of coal arising out of transport difficulties, Government are considering various measures to improve wagon availability, including the suggestion for the reimposition of distribution control

(c) Some instances of shortage of soft coke at certain places have come to notice and have been brought to the notice of the Railways for stepping up supplies However, production of soft coke at present is quite adequate

Allocation made for Research and Development of Defence Plan

3476 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) the allocation made for Research and Development in the three year Defence Plan,

(b) how much of this allotted money has been spent so far, and

(c) the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE DEFENCE PRODUCTION IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) The amount provided in the Roll on Defence Plan for Research and Development is as under —

1969-74	Rs 116 09 crores
1970-75	Rs 136 77 crores

Subsequent Roll-on Plans have not yet been approved by Government.

(b) The amounts allocated and spent during the years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 are indicated below —

(Rs crores)

	Amount allocated	Amount spent
1969-70	14 31	14 54
1970-71	18 81	17 60
1971-72	22 17	21 34
TOTAL	55 29	53 48

(c) The tempo of research and development activity has been steadily stepped up and a large number of new items of weapons and equipment have been developed indigenously for the Armed Forces and are under production Considerable work has also been done for development of suitable indigenous substitutes for imported materials/propellants/components required for Defence needs A large number of problems relating to physiological and psychological aspects of the

Armed Forces have also been investigated and solutions found. All these efforts have helped in bringing about a very large measure of self-sufficiency in the production of Defence equipment. The achievements of the Organisation are reflected in the Annual Reports of the Ministry of Defence presented to Parliament every year.

Mines and Engineering units under Foreign Control

3477. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mines and engineering units at present under foreign ownership or management; and

(b) their total capital and annual profits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Restructuring of Coal Mines in Jharia Coalfields of Bihar taken over by Government

3478. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for restructuring the 214 coking coal mines in the Jharia coalfields of Bihar taken over last year with a view to achieve additional production of coking coal by regrouping them; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Bharat Coking Coal Limited have concluded an agreement with M/s. Kopex, a Polish firm to render expert service to Bharat Coking Coal and to collaborate in the preparation of a feasibility report for the reconstruction of the nationalised coking coal mines. Preliminary studies in this regard are in progress.

Information in regard to main features/particulars thereof will become available after the feasibility report is prepared.

Celebration of Rememberance Day for Indians who laid down their lives in the Wars of 1962, 1965 and 1971

3479. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rememberance Day at the War Cemetry, Delhi Cantonment was celebrated recently in the memory of those who laid their lives in World Wars I and II;

(b) whether wreaths were laid on behalf of various foreign Governments;

(c) whether no such Remembrance Day is celebrated for the Indians who laid down their lives during 1962, 1965 and 1971 Wars respectively with China and Pakistan; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government are considering to celebrate such remembrance days in their memory; if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Remembrance Day function was organised, as usual, by the British High Commission in India at War Graves Cemetery, Delhi Cantonment at 11 A.M. on 12th November, 1972.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) and (d). A ceremony to pay homage to the memory of those who laid down their lives in the defence of India since Independence was held at 9.30 A.M. on the 26th January, 1972 at the Amar Jawan Jyoti memorial under the arch of India Gate. The ceremony comprised laying of a wreath by the Prime Minister, an Inter-Service Guard of Honour and observance of two minutes, silence. A similar ceremony is proposed to be held on the 26th January, 1973.

भारतीय सीमाओ पर गड़बड़ी करने का चीनी षडयंत्र

3480. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनाक 27 अगस्त, 1972 के दैनिक 'हिन्दुस्तान' (हिन्दी) मे 'भारतीय सीमाओ पर गडबडी पैदा करने के चीनी षड्यन्त्र को बन्द' शीर्षक से छपे समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध मे सरकार मे कोई सूचना मिली है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) इस तरह के खतरो के प्रति सरकार सजग है और स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए उसने समुचित कदम उठाए है ।

मेडिकल रिप्रजेन्टेटिव्स को वर्कमैन माना जाना

3481. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या फैडरेशन आफ मैडिकल रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव्स एसोसिएशन आफ इण्डिया ने उनके पास कोई ज्ञापन भेजा है। यदि हा, तो उसकी मुख्य बाते क्या हैं,

(ख) मेडिकल रिप्रेजेण्टेटिव्स को वर्कमैन स्वीकार करने सम्बन्धी माग पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ,

(ग) क्या मैडिकल रिप्रेजेण्टेटिव्स को वर्कमैन माने जाने के लिए सरकार का ससद् मे एक विधेयक पेश करने का विचार है , और

(घ) यदि हा, तो कब ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) जी, हा । मुख्य प्रश्न, चिकित्सीय प्रतिनिधियो को कर्मकारो के रूप मे औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 के अन्तर्गत लाने और कुछ औषध निर्माण सम्बन्धी फर्मों द्वारा उनको बताए जाने के मामलो में सम्बन्धित है ।

(ख) से (ग) औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 के अन्तर्गत यथा-परिभाषित 'उद्योग' और 'कर्मकार' शब्दो के सीमा क्षेत्र को विस्तृत करने का प्रश्न राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग की सिफारिशो और स्थायी श्रम समिति (जुलाई, 1970) के 29वें सत्र मे निकाले गए निष्कर्षों को ध्यान मे रखते हुए, सरकार के विचाराधीन है, इस विषय पर लिए गए निर्णय को कार्यान्वित करने हेतु एक विधेयक संसद् में यथाशीघ्र पेश किया जाएगा ।

बिहार के क्षेत्रीय आयुक्त द्वारा परिवार पेंशन योजना का क्रियान्वयन

3482. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त ने परिवार पेंशन योजना को क्रियान्विति के लिए क्षेत्रीय आयुक्तों को कोई आदेश भेजे थे, यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या है;

(ख) क्या पटना स्थित बिहार के क्षेत्रीय आयुक्त ने उक्त आदेश का अब तक पालन नहीं किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और दोषी अधिकारी के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) जी हां । सूचित किया गया है कि योजना की प्रभावी ढंग से क्रियान्वित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त समय समय पर निदेश/आदेश जारी करते रहे है । ये प्रशासनिक वित्तीय, लेखा-विधि और क्रियान्विति के पहलुओं से सम्बन्धित हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने सूचित किया है कि चूंकि किसी आदेश के पालन न किए जाने के किसी विशिष्ट उदाहरण का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है, अतएव कोई सुनिश्चित उत्तर देना सम्भव नहीं है ।

Status of E.P.F. Organisation

3483. **SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:**

SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether E.P.F. Organisation is an autonomous body under the administrative control of the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation;

(b) whether it is included in the category of Public Sector Organisation run under the guidance of the Central Government; and

(c) if not, the status of the organisations and which other organisations are included in that category?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation is a statutory body set up under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952. Under the Act, the Employees' Provident Fund and the Family Pension Fund vest in and are administered by the Central Board of Trustees.

(b) The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation is not one of the Central Government Industrial and Commercial Undertakings within the purview of the Bureau of Public Enterprises.

(c) The status of the Organisation is as indicated in (a) above. It can be compared with such other Organisations as do not fall under the category of Public Sector Organisations/ Corporations but have been set up under separate Acts of Parliament for specified purposes.

Payment of surplus charges as bonus to employees of E.P.F. Organisation

3484. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether administration and inspection charges are collected by the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation from the un-exempted and Exempted establishments respectively;

(b) if so, the total surplus amount available as on the 31st March, 1972; and

(c) whether this surplus is not in the nature of returns for the services rendered by the employees of the organisation, if so, should they not be paid bonus out of the surplus fund available?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Yes.

(b) The Provident Fund Authorities have reported that the Income and Expenditure Account and the Balance sheet of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation indicating the position of assets and liabilities of the Organisation including the surplus on administration account as on 31st March 1972 have not been compiled and audited. Information regarding surplus on administration account as on 31st March 1972 is accordingly not available.

(c) The surplus on administration account arises out of the difference between income and expenditure of the Organisation relating to administration of the Fund and is not in the nature of returns for services rendered by the employees of the Organisation. In the matter of pay and allowances, the employees of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation have been treated at par with the Central Government employees of corresponding categories. No bonus is payable to the employees of the Organisation.

Membership of Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh

3485. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the membership of "Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh" on all-India basis, as assessed by Government?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): According to the records of the Registrars of Trade Unions, the membership of the Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh was 4,13,560 as on the 31st December 1970. The membership has not been verified by Government in accordance with the recognised verification procedure.

सांइटिफिक वर्कर्स एसोसिएशन, कानपुर को प्रतिनिधित्व

3486. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सांइटिफिक वर्कर्स एसोसिएशन, कानपुर को, जो कि एक मान्यता-प्राप्त संघ है, जे० सी० एम० में निम्न स्तर पर प्रतिनिधित्व प्रदान नहीं किया जा रहा है यद्यपि जे० सी० एम० के विधान में ऐसी व्यवस्था उपलब्ध है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) और (ख). साईन्टिफिक वर्कर्स एसोसियेशन, कानपुर को एक अखिल भारतीय एसोसियेशन होने के कारण, जे० सी० एम० के दूसरे तथा तीसरे स्तर मे प्रतिनिधित्व दिया गया था । तथापि, काफी समय से इन परिषदों की बैठकों मे उनके प्रतिनिधि को आमन्त्रित करना सम्भव नही हो सका क्योकि एसोसियेशन में अन्तर यूनियन विरोध था और उसके परिणामस्वरूप झगड को अदालत मे ले जाया गया था ।

भारतीय सेना में यादव रेजीमेंट बनाने की मांग

3487. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अक्तूबर, 1971 मे इन्दौर मे हुये यादव महासभा के अधिवेशन मे भारतीय सेना में यादव रेजीमेंट की मांग की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) इन्दौर सम्मेलन में पारित किये गये कथित प्रस्ताव पर आधारित कोई मांग सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं आई है ; तथापि जिला यादव युवक सभा वाराणसी, ने 5-12-71 को हुई अपनी बैठक में एक प्रस्ताव पारित किया था जिसमें यादव रेजीमेंट स्थापित करने की मांग की गई थी ।

(ख) सरकार सेना मे किसी वर्ग भेद के पक्ष मे नही है और किसी वर्ग, जाति अथवा क्षेत्र के आधार पर कोई नई रेजीमेंट खडा करना नही चाहती ?

Amendment of Bombay Industrial Relations Act

3488. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the advice of the Centre, the Gujarat Government has agreed to consider the issue of amending the Bombay Industrial Relations Act on the procedure for verification of representative trade unions;

(b) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken by Gujarat Government; and

(c) whether this question was discussed by the Union Minister with the Labour and Chief Minister of the Gujarat State; if so, the outcome of the discussion?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The final decision rests with the Gujarat Government.

(c) Yes. The Government of Gujarat is to reconsider the Bill in the light of the discussions held.

Raising of prices of coking coal after Nationalisation

3489. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the financial position after nationalisation of the coking coal mines;

(b) whether prices of the coking coal were raised after the nationalisation; and

(c) if so, to what extent and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN). (a) As the coking coal mines have been nationalised only with effect from 1st May 1972, the financial position can be indicated when the statement of accounts are drawn up after the close of the year 1972-73. It is however anticipated that Bharat Coking Coal may incur some loss in the beginning due to increase in its wage bill and stagnation in the offtake of coal due to factors like shortage of rail transport

(b) and (c). The price of coking coal was raised by Rs. 3.20 per tonne with effect from 1st May 1972 in order to enable the company to meet the additional expenditure on account of increased dearness allowance, recategorisation of the workers according to Wage Board Award, departmentalisation of contractors' workmen etc In addition, the statutory, bonus has been increased from 4 per cent to 8 33 per cent and the compulsory gratuity scheme has been introduced from 16th September 1972 All these factors have contributed to a substantial increase in the cost of production and hence the need for increased price

हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के पुनर्गठन के लिए प्रस्ताव

3490. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :**
श्री चन शाह प्रधान :

क्या इस्पात और खान मन्त्री यह बताने की पा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड का पुनर्गठन करने सम्बन्धी कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है , और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी, नही । फिर भी जब इस्पात और सम्बद्ध अन्तर्गामी उद्योगों की एक होल्डिंग कम्पनी बन जायेगी तो हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड उसकी एक सहायक कम्पनी हो जायेगी ।

(ख) प्रश्न नही उठना ।

Construction of Submarine Pipe Lines from Mines to Port in Mangalore

3491. SHRI S C. SAMANTA· Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to construct 'submarine pipe-lines from Mangalore mines to Mangalore port to carry iron ore with 68 kilometer on land and 16 kilometer under the sea for loading at big ships on sea,

(b) if so, the cost of construction and which foreign firm has been entrusted with the work, and

(c) whether the foreign firm which has given the proposal was connected with Haldia-Barauni-Kanpur pipe line case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) Yes Sir, the Kudremukh Project of the National Mineral Development Corporation envisages the transportation of iron ore slurry by pipe line to a place near Mangalore Port over a distance of about 60 kilometer on land and then about 17 kilometer under the sea for loading of big ships on sea

(b) The cost of the pipe-line is estimated at Rs. 22 crores. The following four firms are collaborating with the National Mineral Development Corporation in the mining Project:

1. M/s. Marcona Corporation of USA.
2. M/s. Mitsui
3. M/s. Okura; and
4. M/s. Nissho-Iwai of Japan

The pipeline part of the project was drawn up by M/s. Bechtel Corporation of USA on behalf of M/s. Marcona Corporation. Final decision on the project as a whole has, however, yet to be taken by Government.

(c) M/s. Bechtel Corporation were engaged by M/s. Marcona Corporation for drawing up the project for the slurry pipeline system. While M/s. Bechtel Corporation was associated with the Haldia-Barauni-Kanpur pipeline, it is not one of the collaborators of National Mineral Development Corporation in the Kudremukh Project, but only a contractor of one of the collaborating parties, viz., Marcona Corporation.

U. N. Mediation on Issue of P. O. Ws

3492. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has made it clear to Pakistan that no U. N mediation on the issue of Prisoners of War will be accepted by this country; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Pakistan thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Government have made it clear that all Indo-Pakistan problems can and should be resolved peacefully and bilaterally without third party involvement, in accordance with the spirit of the Simla Agreement. This is known to Pakistan. In regard to the issue of Pakistani POWs, it has also been made clear to Pakistan that the association and participation of Bangladesh in any discussion is essential Pakistan's continued non-recognition of Bangladesh is responsible for the delay in commencing talks on this issue between the three countries concerned.

Additional Time and Money Spent on Completion of Bokaro Steel Plant

3493. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the 4 million tonne Bokaro Steel Plant is expected to be completed and commissioned;

(b) the additional time and money spent to complete the Plant than estimated at the beginning; and

(c) the reasons for the failure of previous estimate of time and money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The construction of Stage II of Bokaro Steel Plant i.e 4 M.T. stage excluding the 5 stand cold Rolling Mills complex is expected to be completed by December, 1975. It would require another three to six months for testing and commissioning.

(b) and (c). Capital cost estimate and construction schedule have been finalised only in respect of Stage I of the Plant. The original estimate for Stage I, which was framed in 1966, was Rs. 671 crores. This has subsequently been revised to Rs. 758 crores. The main reasons for the increase have been mentioned in the answer given in the House on 16.3.72 to Unstarred Question No. 425.

The original construction schedule for Stage I, drawn up in 1966, envisaged commissioning of the First Stage by end of March, 1971. For reasons beyond the control of Bokaro Steel Limited such as delays in commencement of civil engineering work and in the supply of equipment and other materials by indigenous suppliers, this schedule had to be revised. According to the present schedule

which was laid down over three years back, the erection of the First Stage is expected to be completed by March 1973 Commissioning of the Plant will take another 3—6 months

Self-Employment Training-cum-Production Centres

3494 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have initiated a programme for a variety of self-employment trainmg-*cum*-production centres to be opened in different States and Union territories of the country for the promotion of self-employment, and

(b) if so, the States covered so far and the broad outlines of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K KHADILKAR) (a) No

(b) Does not arise

नेपाम बमो के प्रयोग पर प्रतिबंध लगाना

3495. **श्री धनशाह प्रधान** : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या वियतनाम युद्ध मे नेपाम बमा का प्रयाग कोरिया के युद्ध से दस गुना अधिक हुआ है और युद्ध मे मरने वालो मे से 10 प्रतिशत व्यक्ति नेपाम बमा के कारण मरे है , और

(ख) यदि हा, ता क्या सरकार ने इन बमा के प्रयोग के विरुद्ध प्रतिबन्ध हेतु विश्व भर के देशो से सहयोग प्राप्त करने का प्रयास किया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) वियतनाम युद्ध मे नेपाम बम तथा रासायनिक आयुधो के प्रयोग सम्बन्धी विभिन्न रिपोर्टों की जानकारी सरकार को है। परन्तु सुविस्तृत आकडो के अभाव मे कोई निश्चित सख्या बताना कठिन है ?

(ख) ऐसे आयुधा के प्रयोग के खिलाफ भारत सरकार ने निरन्तर आवाज उठाई है जो अपने आप मे एक ऐसा ठोस कदम है जिससे ऐसे आयुधो के प्रयोग के खिलाफ एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वातावरण तैयार करने मे सहायता मिलती है ।

आयुध कारखानो (आर्डिनेंस फैक्ट्रीज) मे उत्पादन

3496. **श्री धनशाह प्रधान** : क्या रक्षा मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या भारत के आयुध कारखाने इस समय हमारी पैदल सेना (इन्फैन्ट्री) की शस्त्रास्त्र और गोलाबारूद सम्बन्धी सभी आवश्यकताये पूरी कर रहे है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : जी हा, श्रीमन्। हमारी पैदल सेना (इन्फैन्ट्री) के लिये शस्त्रास्त्र और गोलाबारूद सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताये सब मिलाकर भारत मे आयुध कारखानो द्वारा ही पूरी की जा रही हैं ।

इस्पात की चोर बाजारी

3497. **श्री घनश्याह प्रधान :** क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) इस्पात की चोरबाजारी के परिणामस्वरूप सरकार को प्रतिवर्ष अनुमानत कितना घाटा हो रहा है , और

(ख) इस चोरबाजारी को रोकने और उपभोक्ताओं को उचित मूल्य पर इस्पात उपलब्ध कराने हेतु सरकार ने क्या-क्या उपाय किये है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) (क) और (ख). वर्तमान वितरण प्रणाली उपभोक्ता प्रधान है और उपलब्ध इस्पात उत्पादन का 90 प्रतिशत से भी अधिक विनियमित मूल्यों पर वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओं को सप्लाई किया जाता है ।

तथा कथित वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओं को आवंटित किया गया इस्पात खुले बाजार मे पहुच जाने के बारे में यदा कदा रिपोर्ट मिली है । जिस काम के लिये लोह और इस्पात का आवटन किया गया हो उससे भिन्न प्रयोजन के लिये गलत ढंग से उसका उपयोग अब अपराध करार दिया गया है जो आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार दंडनीय है । लोह और इस्पात के सही इस्तेमाल पर नजर रखने के लिये लोह और इस्पात नियंत्रक के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय खोले गये है । लोह और इस्पात के दुरुपयोग के मामलों की छानबीन इन क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों द्वारा की जाती है और जब कभी आवश्यक होता है तो केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो की सहायता भी ली जाती है । और जहा ठीक समझा जाता है मुकदमे दायर किये जाते है । इस प्रकार दुष्प्रयुक्त इस्पात को खुले बजार मे ऊंचे मल्यो पर बिक्री यद्यपि दण्डनीय अपराध है, तथापि सरकार को इससे कोई हानि नही होती है ।

Portraits of late President Kennedy in Indian Households and Shops

3498 SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are a large number of portraits of late President Kennedy in the households and shops of Commoners in India,

(b) whether this is true of other American Presidents, late or living;

(c) whether causes of this phenomenon have been looked into, and

(d) if so, the findings thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d). The question of whether or not Indian householders choose to place portraits of American Presidents or other dignitaries in their houses is a matter of their own choice, and Government of India see no reason to comment on it.

Area leased to Mineral Development Board in Mysore

3499. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total area in square miles leased out for mining purposes to the Board of Mineral Development in the State of Mysore by the State Government;

(b) the percentage of the area actually being mined in square miles, and

(c) the ratio of leased Vs. worked or mined area in comparison with other miners in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The total area leased out for mining purposes to Mysore Minerals Limited (erstwhile Board of Mineral Development) is 34.57 square miles

(b) and (c). As voluminous work is involved in compiling this information, efforts are being made to collect the material and lay it on the Table of the House as soon as it is ready.

Rank of India as a Military Power in the World

3500. SHRI B V. NAIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state.

(a) the ranking of India as a military power in the world;

(b) whether this ranking compares favourably with the ranking of India as an Industrial Power; and

(c) whether this comparative military ranking is improving or deteriorating?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). It is difficult to determine the ranking of India as a military power in the world, as this will depend not only upon the manpower but also upon various factors like fire-power, type of arms and equipment, quality of training, industrial infrastructure etc. India's military strength is essentially determined in terms of securing the country against external threats. This is periodically revised to ensure that it is capable of meeting all foreseeable contingencies.

Financial and other Assistance given to War Widows of Himachal Pradesh Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh

3501. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the names of War Widows of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and the Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh who have been given financial or other assistance by the Central Government and the exact nature of the assistance?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Survey of Line and Rock Stone deposits in Himachal Pradesh by G.S.I.

3502. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India has carried out any survey of the Bilaspur Region in Himachal Pradesh regarding the deposits of Lime-Stone and Rock Stone, useful for cement purposes;

(b) if so, the main findings of this survey; and

(c) whether the setting of a cement factory has been recommended on the basis of this survey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a result of the investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India, reserves of about 118 million tonnes of limestone have been estimated in Gagal area of Bilaspur district, Himachal Pradesh, by plane table mapping, pitting, trenching and sampling. Out of this about 108.5 million tonnes is of cement grade limestone and the rest is below this grade.

(c) Since the deposits are suitable for cement manufacture, it was recommended by Geological Survey of India that industrial and economic aspects of having a cement plant in the area should be studied.

Increase in Compensation for Casualties to Labourers

3503. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government consider the present level of Rs. 499 as the monthly salary for the award of compensation, in case of casualties to labourers and other Government employees as insufficient;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to raise this limit; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (c). The National Commission on Labour has recommended that wage limit for eligibility under the Workmen's Compensation Act should be removed. The recommendation is under examination.

Missing Telephone Operator of Indian Air Force

3504. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Telephone Operator in the Signal Section of Indian Air Force, 31-Wing C/56 A. P. O. has been missing from duty since the 24th May, 1972;

(b) if so, whether any efforts have been made by the Air Force Authorities to trace him;

(c) whether any representation has been received from any member of his family; and

(d) if so, the action taken on the said representation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (d). One Radio Telephone Operator is absent from duty without leave with effect from 24th May, 1972, from No. 31 Wing Air Force. Consequently, he has been declared a deserter. Efforts are being made with the cooperation of the Civil Police to apprehend the deserter. Two letters dated 7th October, 1972 and 27th October, 1972, have been received from his wife requesting for information regarding the whereabouts of her husband. In her letter dated 7th October, 1972, she had intimated that her husband had reportedly married another woman and that the news had appeared in a local newspaper. She has been informed that her husband has been absent from duty without leave since 24th May, 1972 and that every effort is being made to trace him and that the editor of the newspaper would also be contacted.

Reconstitution of Bonus Review Committee

3505. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate to reconstitute Bonus Review Committee; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K KHADILKAR): (a) No

(b) Does not arise

Site for U N. Secretariat on Environmental Affairs

3506. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U N. are shopping for a suitable site for a Secretariat on Environmental Affairs.

(b) whether India has made an offer. and

(c) the decision taken in the matter"

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). The question of a suitable location for the headquarters of the United Nations Environmental Secretariat was considered recently at the 27th session of the U.N. General Assembly, which is currently in progress

India had originally offered New Delhi as the site. Candidates along with India were Austria, Cyprus, Kenya, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Spain, Uganda and the U.K., in addition to proposals to locate the Secretariat in New York or Geneva.

Among the developing countries, Kenya was the strongest aspirant. India withdrew its candidature in order to facilitate the selection of Nairobi which will now be the location for the new Secretariat, by a resolution adopted by the Second Committee of the U.N. General Assembly. The Plenary Session of the Assembly is expected to endorse this decision.

Discovery of Aluminium deposits in Hilly Tracts of Chintapalli (Visakhapatnam District)

3507. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether bauxite ore containing rich deposits of aluminium has been discovered in the Hilly tracts of Chintapalli Taluk of Visakhapatnam District by the Mines and Geology Department of the Government of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether any quantitative and qualitative analysis of the find has been made; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c). On the basis of regional studies conducted by the State Department of Mines and Geology, the two hills on either side of Sapparla in the Chintapalli taluk are likely to contain around 10—15 million tonnes of bauxite ore. The ore is expected to be largely of grade II. Detailed investigations of these hills as well as regional survey in the Chintapalli-Paderu areas specially the hill ranges north of Gudem is in progress. The regional work so far has resulted in the location of similar occurrences near Sangudi and Dalepalli.

Bill on Industrial Relations

3508. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has presented a new Bill on Industrial Relations;

(b) whether the new Bill contains provision for derecognition of trade unions in case workers resort to work to rule or go slow or demonstrate before the residence of the employer or the Manager; and

(c) whether the Central trade union organisations have been consulted on the proposed bill, and if so, their reaction to the proposed bill?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (c). Government have not yet brought forward a new bill on industrial relations.

Closure of coking coal mines taken over by Government

3503. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether 40 out of 214 coking coal mines taken over by Government have been closed down,

(b) if so, the reasons for their closure; and

(c) the steps taken to reopen the closed mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). No mine has been closed down by Bharat Coking Coal Limited.

At the time of the take-over of the 214 coking coal mines, 43 collieries were not working. The feasibility of re-opening the closed collieries is being studied in the context of the reorganisation of the coking coal mines.

Violation of cease fire lines by Pakistan after December, 1971 War

3510. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of violations of cease fire lines on the Western Sector by Pakistan Forces since the cease-fire after December War;

(b) whether Government are aware of any alarming increase in such violations of cease-fire lines; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Between 18th December 1971 and 29th November 1972 Pakistani forces have committed a total of 1841 cease fire violations.

(b) and (c). There has been no recent increase in cease fire violations to warrant our concern. Our security forces have instructions to take firm action in this regard.

Settlement of Families of Ex-servicemen of Punjab in Nicobar Island

3511. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families of ex-servicemen from Punjab settled in Nicobar Islands;

(b) the facilities provided to these families; and

(c) the future programme for the settlement of ex-servicemen from Punjab in the Campbell Bay (Great Nicobar)?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Attention in this connection is invited to the statement attached in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3429 answered on 25th August 1972.

(c) A scheme is under consideration to induct 1,000 additional families of ex-servicemen in the Islands during the Fourth Five Year Plan period. Families will be selected, depending on the response from all States/Union Territories according to the number of ex-servicemen belonging to them.

News regarding Zinc Monster attacks India in Blitz

3512. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to an Article published in Weekly 'Blitz' dated the 19th August, 1972 under the caption "Zinc monster attacks India"; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) M/s. Rio Tinto Zinc Consultants of U.K. were engaged by the Hindustan Zinc Ltd., in November, 1971, for the preparation of conceptual engineering study-cum-feasibility report for multi-metal deposit at Dariba-Rajpura. The report has been received and is under scrutiny by Hindustan Zinc Limited.

M/s. R.T.Z., U.K. is a firm of international repute in the lead-zinc industry. They also hold the patent for the 'Imperial Smelting Process' which is one of the alternative being considered in relating to the Dariba-Rajpura deposits for extraction of metals from the ores.

Industrial Disputes

3513. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise, purpose-wise and industry-wise industrial disputes in India year by year from 1969-70 to 1971-72;

(b) the State-wise number of disputes settled through conciliation, arbitration and bi-partite agreements;

(c) the State-wise number of strikes and lock-outs year by year from 1969-70 to 1971-72; and

(d) the State-wise number of workers involved and mandays lost due to strikes and lock-outs year-wise from 1969-70 to 1971-72?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (d) Information is being collected.

Working Population

3514. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of working population as in 1961 and 1971;

(b) the State-wise proportion of working population to total population as in 1961 and 1971;

(c) the State-wise number of cultivators and agricultural labourers as in 1961 and 1971; and

(d) the State-wise proportion of cultivators and agricultural labourers to total agricultural labour force as in 1961 and 1971?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (d) Four statements showing the information are laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-3941/72).

Raid by E.S.I.C. Staff on M/s Alduct India, Neredmet Village, Secunderabad

3515. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the premises of Messrs Alduct India, Neredmet Village, Secunderabad were detected and checked by some Inspectors of Employees State Insurance Corporation and Labour Office of Hyderabad on the 28th April, 1971;

(b) if so, whether this factory was registered under Factories Act and was violating all the labour laws; and

(c) whether the reports of the Inspectors have been examined; if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) According to available information, the factory was inspected by some Inspectors of the Employees State Insurance Corporation on the 28th April, 1971.

(b) and (c). It is understood that M/s. Alduct India was registered under the Factories Act in May, 1970 and that subsequently, it was divided into three units viz Alduct India, Alduct Anodisers and Alduct India, Fabricators. The Employees' State Insurance Corporation has reported that on examination of relevant records, only M/s. Alduct India has been found to be covered by the Employees' State Insurance Act for a certain period and action is being taken for recovery of contribution for this period. The question of coverage of this Factory for other periods and the coverage of other two umts under the Employees' State Insurance Act is under further examination of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation. The State Labour Commissioner is reported to be investigating whether there has been violation of other labour laws.

शहडोल में कोयला खान खोलना

3516. श्री बनवारी प्रधान : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश के शहडोल जिले में एक और कोयला खान खोलने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस एजेन्सी का नाम क्या है जो वहां यह कोयला खान खोलना चाहती है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री साहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख). राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम लिमिटेड 4.80 लाख टन प्रति वर्ष की अन्तिम लक्ष्य क्षमता से मध्य प्रदेश के शहडोल जिले में बिजूरी भूतल खान को ग्रहण करना चाहती है ।

मध्य प्रदेश के शहडोल जिले में जोहिला कोल फील्ड प्राइवेट लिमिटेड के मजदूरों द्वारा हड़ताल

3517. श्री बनवारी प्रधान : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अभी हाल में 5 नवम्बर, 1972 से 15 नवम्बर, 1972 तक मध्य प्रदेश के शहडोल जिले में जेहिला कोल फील्ड प्राइवेट लिमिटेड के 1500 मजदूरों ने 8.33 प्रतिशत बोनस प्राप्त करने हेतु हड़ताल रखी थी ;

(ख) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है , और

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप क्षति की कितनी हानि हुई है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) और (ख). शहडोल जिले ने जोहिला कोल फील्ड्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड की बोरसिंहपुर कोलियरी के लगभग 1200 श्रमिक दिवाली से पहले 8.33 प्रतिशत बोनस की मांग करते हुये 4-11-72 की दूसरी पारी से हड़ताल पर चले गये। सहायक श्रमायुक्त (केन्द्रीय), शहडोल ने विवाद में हस्तक्षेप किया और 15-11-72 को समझौता करवा दिया। इस समझौते के अन्तर्गत प्रबन्ध ने लेखा वर्ष 1971 के लिये कोयला काटने वाले श्रमिकों को 18-11-72 से और शेष श्रमिकों को 15-12-72 से 8.33 प्रतिशत की दर से बोनस का भुगतान करना स्वीकार किया।

(ग) हानि का अनुमान लगभग 5 लाख रुपये लगाया गया है।

Requisitioned/Derequisitioned Houses Apartments/Flats of Bombay

3518. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI. Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the number of houses, apartments and flats in the city of Bombay requisitioned or/derequisitioned with dates thereof by the Ministry of Defence for Defence personnel during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): During the last three years, only Flat No. 10, Saifi Court, Bombay, was requisitioned on 22-5-72.

The following premises were derequisitioned on the date shown against each:—

1. Luxmi Bagh	15-2-1970
2. Bhikhu Building (8 flats)	14-12-1970
3. Rukmani Niwas	16-11-1971
4. Myfair (2 flats)	31-8-1972

Instructions Governing conduct of Indians Abroad

3519. SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines or instructions or rules framed by Government as to how an Indian national should conduct himself while abroad,

(b) whether any courses are conducted for the benefit of those who wish to go abroad, and

(c) whether Government take any undertaking from any Indian national wishing to go abroad that he will not conduct himself in a manner which will bring a bad name to the country or be prejudicial to the interests of the nation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) to (c) No, Sir. Every Indian citizen is obviously expected on his own to conduct himself in a befitting manner, especially while abroad.

Follow-up Action on 'Operation Hard Block'

3520. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the follow-up action on the 'Operation Hard Rock' is in progress; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) By October, 1972, over 11,000 electromagnetic aero-anomalies accruing as a result of aerial survey undertaken under 'Operation Hardrock' have been evaluated on the ground by preliminary geological reconnaissance Of these, 843 intercepts have been subjected to detailed integrated geological, geophysical and geochemical surveys Over 30,000 metres of drilling has been carried out on promising targets As a result of the exploratory drilling carried out so far, four promising prospects have come to light which are being subjected to detailed drilling to assess their commercial viability Two of these prospects are for Copper in Bihar and Rajasthan, and the other two for Lead-Zinc-Silver in Rajasthan

Scale of Pay/Confirmation/promotion of Civilian Store Keepers (Units)

3521. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI. Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scale of Civilian Store-keepers (Units) is over and above the scales of Lower Division Clerks and Upper Division Clerks, employed in Armed Forces Headquarters;

(b) whether Lower Division Clerks and Upper Division Clerks are not confined till such time they qualify UPSC Type-writing test, even if they had completed 12/16 years service, whereas the CSK's IV are promoted to the grade of CSK's III with a financial gain of nearly Rs. 60 p.m. and also confirmed without passing the Stores Preservation Course held at Lucknow; and

(c) the grounds on which they have been provided this relaxation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The scale of pay of a civilian storekeeper (unit) at the lowest level in the cadre of storekeepers in the lower formations is the same as that of the Lower Division Clerk in the AFHQ The scale of pay of the civilian Storekeeper (unit) at the next higher level in the lower formations corresponds to the scale of pay of the UDC in the AFHQ—while the scale of the former post is Rs 150—300, the scale of the latter is Rs 130—280 However, there are also higher scales of pay of civilian storekeepers in the storekeeping cadres in the lower formations (units) which correspond to higher pay scale of Assistants in the AFHQ

(b) Unless otherwise exempted by Government, LDCs in AFHQ are required to pass the typewriting test before they are considered for confirmation as LDCs Relaxation is, however, considered in the following cases —

(i) Those who are physically handicapped and produce the requisite certificate from the Civil Surgeon

(ii) Those who were appointed in AFHQ prior to 14-8-1959 on completion of 45 years of age and 10 years service on or after 7-8-1965

(iii) Others on attaining the age of 45 years and completion of 10 years service reckoning for seniority in LD Grade in AFHQ, provided they have made two genuine attempts to pass the typewriting test.

The Department of Personnel have since decided to give relaxation in case of LDCs who have rendered 10 years' service as LDC on 22-10-1971 and others on completion of 10 years' service as LDC provided two attempts to pass the typewriting test have been made by them. Extension of these orders to AFHQ is under consideration.

On promotion, as Civilian Storekeeper III, increase of pay as fixed under the normal rules, along with attendant increase in allowances, if any, will not be as much as Rs. 60 per mensem.

Passing the Stores Preservation Course held at Lucknow is not a prerequisite for confirmation as CSK IV. Confirmations depend upon availability of permanent posts, seniority of the individual concerned and satisfactory record of service.

(c) Passing the Stores Preservation Course is not considered essential for confirmation.

News-item "P.F. Employers Digest Rs. 500 crores"

3522. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news-item published in the *Economic Times*, Bombay dated the 18th September, 1972, page 1, under the caption "P.F. Employers digest Rs. 500 crores"; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Yes.

(b) The report regarding Provident Fund arrears appearing in the Economic Times of 18th September, 1972 has already been refuted through the column of the same paper on 26th September, 1972 by the Information Officer, Press Information Bureau, Government of India. The total provident fund arrears as on 30th June, 1972 stood at Rs. 21.26 crores.

Rent paid in respect of Hyderabad House, New Delhi

3523. SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the annual rent being paid by the Central Government to Andhra Pradesh State Government for Hyderabad House, New Delhi; and

(b) the amount paid as rent of the aforesaid building during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) Annual rent of Rs. 1,25,000 is being paid provisionally.

(b) Rs. 3,75,000

Ultimatum for strike by Bokaro Ispat Chalak Samiti

3524. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 5,000 workers of Bokaro Ispat Chalak Samiti gave an ultimatum to the management about the strike decision;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) the demands of the workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c): Yes, Sir. On October 30, 1972, the Bokaro pragatisheel Karmachari Sangathan (Formerly Bokaro Ispat Chalak Samiti) had served on the management of Bokaro Steel Limited a Charter of Demands and notice to proceed on strike on the 14th November, 1972. This date was later deferred to 21st November, 1972.

The main demands of the workers were:—

(i) Implementation of the Order on the revision of pay scales of drivers,

(ii) Absorption of drivers in Operation Departments according to seniority, and

(iii) Other miscellaneous demands, such as improvement of service conditions of Fire Personnel, Lines of promotion of drivers etc

On the intervention of the Labour Department of the State Government, a settlement was reached and the strike notice was withdrawn

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12 hrs

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Mr Speaker, Sir, an adjournment motion has been given on police excesses in the Delhi University campus This is a very serious matter. It covers all the requirements that are required for an adjournment motion If you look at the photograph appearing in the *Hindustan Times*, you will see several policemen beating up a student lying on the ground This is something very serious Only yesterday, the Minister made a pious statement and within 24 hours, the brutality takes place I seek your indulgence that you allow the adjournment motion because this is a specific issue of very recent occurrence Let the House discuss what is happening to the universities of the Education Department.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) अध्यक्ष महोदय मैंने मोशन दिया हुआ है और आप ने सूचना भिजवाई है कि आप उसे स्वीकार नहीं कर रहे हैं । क्या वह आउट आफ आर्डर है ? मोशन में हम पुलिस के आचरण की चर्चा करना चाहते हैं । आप ने स्वयं देखा होगा कि पुलिस बिना किसी उत्तेजना के वहां घुस गई लड़कों को पीटा लड़कियों को भी नहीं छोड़ा प्रोफैसरों को निशाना बनाया गया और फोटोग्राफरों के साथ भी दुर्व्यवहार किया । जो लड़के जमीन में गिर पड़े थे उन को भी पीटा ।....(व्यवधान)... मेरा कहना है कि यह गंभीर मामला है । दिल्ली में कोई असेम्बली नहीं है (व्यवधान)....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore). Sir, you will recall that only yesterday, in this House, the Education Minister had assured us that police will not be called into the campus unless there is violence Today, every newspaper report, eye-witnesses' report, reporters' own news-item, says that these events had taken place yesterday without any violence having been started by students They were demonstrating in a peaceful way. And yet the police suddenly arrives on the scene and starts beating them up

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The newspaper report says

> "The police went into action just as the DUSU President, Mr. Khanna, was requesting the largely peaceful crowd of about 2000 students to disperse ..

एक बात और है । पुलिस वालों को सादे कपड़े में पहले ही वाइस चांसलर के कमरे में बुला कर रखा हुआ था ।

श्री ज्योतिर्मयबसु : वाइस चांसलर के कमरे में पुलिस वाले भरे हुए थे । वह फासिस्ट राज है क्या है ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Only yesterday, there was a Call Attention Notice and it took quite a long time. Lengthy statements were made. The Education Minister, Prof Nurul

Hasan, categorically assured us that there is no question of police entering the campus unless violence takes place Today, every newspaper report has contradicted what he said yesterday (*Interruptions*)

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं जरा एक रूल का हवाला दे दू ।

Rule 60(2) says

"Provided that where the Speaker has refused his consent under rule 56 or is of opinion that the matter proposed to be discussed is not in order, he may, if he thinks it necessary, read the notice of motion and state the reasons for refusing consent or holding the motion as being not in order

मामला महत्वपूर्ण है, गभीर है । उस के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार जिम्मेदार है । विश्वविद्यालय की परिस्थिति विस्फोटक है । अगर पुलिस का इस तरह से व्यवहार करने से रोका नही जा सकता तो शाति कायम नही रह सकती है । आप इस सदन का चर्चा करने का मौका दें और मौका देने का तरीका यही है कि आप ऐडजर्नमेंट माशन मान ले ।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) The most unfortunate thing is that while the Education Minister Prof Nurul Hasan, was making a statement here the police took the law into their own hands and that vandalism took place (*Interruptions*)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) मत्री महोदय ने कहा कि सरकार छात्रो की धमकियो के सामने नही झुकेगी इसी से पुलिस वालो को प्रोत्साहन मिला है और पुलिस वालो ने छात्रो को मारा है । आप देखिए पुलिस वाले छात्रो को मार रहे है मैजिस्ट्रेट मना कर रहा है कि मत मारो और पुलिस वाले मारते चले जा रहे है । यह फोटो देखिए ।

MR SPEAKER May I tell you that there is a rule and a convention that when the Speaker is standing, no Member should get up (*Interruptions*) So long as I am standing, nothing will go on record. (*Interruptions*)**

I have not called any member to speak Unless I call any member, nothing will go on record

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU **

अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा अपना भी मन काफी दुखी है इस बात से । ऐसी बात नही है कि मुझे दुख नही हो ।

This is continuing for many days

जहा तक मेरा सवाल है

I allowed discussion thrice times; during the last few days I have allowed discussion on it thrice Again yesterda we had a call-attention Something is happening everyday The matter is continuing You know the rules are, if the matter is continuing, if the discussion has taken place (*Interruption*) Every day something is coming in continuation of that I have no objection if you want to discuss this matter You can put it in another shape But in the shape of Adjournment Motion I am sorry I cannot allow because it is a matter which is continuing and over which we have had discussions thrice I am going to ask the Minister .

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी अगर विश्वविद्यालय मे गोली चल जाय तो उस को भी *काटीन्यइग मैटर* कह कर मौका नही देगें आप ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय अगर आप रोज करना चाहते है तो रोज करे .

**Not Recorded

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम रोज नहीं करना चाहते हैं। हम तो आज यह मामला उठाते भी नहीं अगर कल पुलिस अपना संयम छोड़ कर विद्यार्थियों पर अत्याचार नहीं करती ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब उस के बारे में भी आप ने देखा होगा अखबारों में डिफरेंट वरसेंस आए हैं । कोई किसी तरह का है कोई किसी तरह का है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नहीं आज सब यूनैनिमस हैं ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Every newspaper without exception has mentioned it. The police has given a lie to the statement of the Minister. (*Interruption*) He should make a statement at least.

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen every newspaper; I have also seen the statements of different student leaders; the President says something, the Vice President says something, the President of the National Students' Union says something different. One version is this way; and there is also the other version. It is much better that I ask the Minister to make a statement in the House again and later on if you will need a discussion, I will allow it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय तो आप काल अटेंशन मंजूर कर लीजिए नहीं तो आप कहेंगे कि मंत्री महोदय के वक्तव्य के बाद सवाल नहीं हो सकते ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं वक्तव्य के बाद अगर आप कहेंगे तो

I will allow it, not by way of answering questions. We can fix time for it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : डिस्कशन होना चाहिए नहीं तो यूनवर्सिटी की हालत और खराब होगी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हालत तो सभी जगह बिगड़ी हुई है कोई एक जगह की बात नहीं है (व्यवधान) हाउस में आप सब इस तरह से इकट्ठा बोलेंगे तो न किसी को सुना जायगा और न कुछ रेकार्ड होगा । इस से क्या फायदा होगा ? अगर आप को यह हो कि मैं इस को नहीं मान रहा हूं तो आप को शक होना चाहिए । शोर तो मुझे मनाने के लिए कर रहे हैं न आप ?

तो मैं तो खुद ही मान रहा हूं । तो आप शोर क्यों कर रहे हैं ?

Will you please ask him?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): As you have rightly observed, the versions are different. I shall convey it to my colleague to make a statement as desired by you.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने क्या कहा मेरी समझ में नहीं आया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी आप की समझ में नहीं आयेगा । मैं ने बाजपेयी जी से इस के बारे में कह दिया है ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Only one minute.

MR. SPEAKER: On what?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: On this situation. All this happened due to the intervention of the Lt. Governor. One of the issues is the rustication. Sir, the matter is quite serious and we fear it may even lead to greater loss of life. The matter is very serious and it should be discussed.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: You asked me that I should ask my colleague to make a statement. I will do that.

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा (उज्जैन) : सदन की भावना को ध्यान में रखते हुए मंत्री महोदय आज ही वक्तव्य दें ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप इस के लिये कोई टाइम तय कीजिये ।

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Sir, as you yourself said, there are different versions given by different newspapers..

MR. SPEAKER: I think the statement will come to-day.

RE: ALLEGED ATROCITIES ON HARIJANS IN BANDA DISTRICT OF UTTAR PRADESH

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed two Members to raise a question on this murder of a Harijan leader. Anyway, the subject is the same. Prof. Madhu Dandavate and Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. Only two minutes each. I have allowed it in spite of the fact that it related to a State matter because I thought that as it is a case of Harijans, I should allow it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Thank you, Sir. We appreciate it.

MR. SPEAKER: You should always appreciate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I want to draw the attention of the House to a shocking tragedy that has been perpetrated on the Harijans on December 4, 1972 in one of the villages of Banda District of Uttar Pradesh.

The tragedy is most grim. A popular Harijan leader, Shri Shiv Parsan Kewat was shot dead and five others seriously injured. The tragedy of the episode is that this has been the sequel of the election there. You will be surprised that gangsters who were armed with spears and guns went on demonstrating their strength against the Harijans. They fired many rounds in the air. They also fired..

AN HON. MEMBER: By whom?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Of course, by those who wanted to perpetrate atrocities on the Harijans. It has appeared in the press that mainly the upper strata of the society, the upper caste of the Hindu society provided all these gangsters. A thousand Harijans were subjected to atrocities. Not only that, it has appeared in the press that this was a sequel to an election wherein a Harijan candidate, Ramdhar Lohan was successful against Jagatnarain who was an upper caste Hindu candidate in the Grampradhan election. This provoked the entire caste Hindu population and they indulged in all sorts of atrocities. It did not end there. They resorted to an economic boycot of the Harijans in various fields. The Harijan labour were threatened that they would not be offered any employment at all.

Not only that, instead of Police providing protection to the Harijan community, the police men indulged in repression of the Harijans. That is what has appeared in the Press.

I want to draw your specific attention to the fact that I had, on the floor of this House, on more than four occasions, drawn your attention and the attention of the House to the atrocities committed on the Harijans, in a village near Patiala and also in village Bauda in Maharashtra. I again raised the question of atrocities on the Harijans in a village in Banda District and this is the fourth successive case I am raising.

My only demand is that just as on one occasion you directed that a statement must come from the Government, though there was no obligation on the part of the Home Minister

to make a statement you should demand that on all atrocities, whenever the attention of the House has been focussed, the Home Minister should come forward with a categorical statement and with an assurance that adequate protection will be given to the Harijan community.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is not the first time; this thing has been happening repeatedly. We have seen cases where Harijan girls have been stripped of their clothes and paraded on the streets. We have known cases where Harijan girls had been raped by people who are protected by the arms of law. It is a very serious matter. It has come out in a well-published news item in the *Indian Express*. Two constable have been challaned by the District Magistrate If the Harijan leader was elected in a democratic election, why should the other people, belonging to the upper castes, take such action, if this sort of repression is going on, what is it that the Government is at all doing, to protect the interest of Harijans ? They simply shed only crocodile tears on the floor of the House I condemn this attitude I condemn this Government's action, We have seen in Nunari in Azamgarh 17 Muslim houses were burnt The Government could have put a telephone call to Lucknow and got information within a matter of minutes I condemn this Government which has failed to do anything, to give any protection to the Harijans and the minorities.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: Will you instruct the Home Minister at some stage to make some statement?

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरे क्षेत्र में . . . (व्यवधान)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) : वर्मा जी के क्षेत्र में भी गम्भी घटना हुई है इन को दो मिनट दीजिये ।

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed those Members who gave notice in proper shape before time. You must follow this practice.

12.17 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVT. ON VARIOUS ASSURANCES ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Lok Sabha —

FOURTH LOK SABHA

(1) Statement No. XXVI—Seventh Session, 1969.

(2) Statement No XXV—Eighth Session, 1969

(3) Statement No. XXIII—Ninth Session, 1969

(4) Statement No. XXVI—Tenth Session 1970

(5) Statement No XVI—Twelfth Session, 1970

FIFTH LOK SABHA

(6) Statement No. IX—First Session, 1971.

(7) Statement No. XVII—Second Session, 1971.

(8) Statement No. IX—Third Session, 1971.

(9) Statement No. VIII—Fourth Session, 1972.

(10) Statement No. II—Fifth Session, 1972.

[*Placed in Library. See* No LT-3934/72]

PAYMENT OF GRATUITY (CENTRAL) RULES AND REPORT OF CENTRAL COAL MINES RESCUE STATIONS COMMITTEE, DHANBAD

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Payment of Gratuity (Central) Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 412(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th September, 1972, under sub-section (2) of section 15 of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3914/72.]

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the above Notification simultaneously. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3914/72.]

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Coal Mines Rescue Stations Committee, Dhanbad, for the year 1971-72. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3935/72].

12.18 hrs

DELIMITATION BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE: (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the readjustment of the allocation of seats in the House of the People to the States, the total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of each State, the division of each State and each Union territory having a Legislative Assembly and the Union territory of Delhi into territorial constituencies for elections to the House of the People and Legislative Assemblies of the States and Union territories and Metropolitan Council of Delhi and for matters connected therewith.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the readjustment of the allocation of seats in the House of the People to the States, the total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of each State, the division of each State and each Union territory having a Legislative Assembly and the Union territory of Delhi, into territorial constituencies for elections to the House of the People and Legislative Assemblies of the States and Union territories and Metropolitan Council of Delhi and for matters connected therewith"

The motion was adopted.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: I introduce the Bill

12.19 hrs.

MOTION RE. INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do consider the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto."

Sir, most of the important aspects of the present international situation and Government of India's attitude thereto have been mentioned from time to time in this House, in the other House and outside, and to enable the hon. Members to get more time for their speeches, I have no intention of making an opening speech and I will wind up the debate. I commend this Motion for discussion.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II section 2, dated

श्री अटल विहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) . अध्यक्ष महोदय यह मोशन विदेश मन्त्री ने दिया है वह इस पर चर्चा चाहते है लेकिन चर्चा आरम्भ करते हुए भाषण देने के लिये तैयार नही है ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): We should now the Government's attitude Why have they brought forward this motion?

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी (गाजापुर) कुछ नया प्रकाश तो डालिये ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी यदि आप हमारा माशन मान लेते तो हम चर्चा चलाते

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जब भी बोले इतने हाई पिच पर न बोले । आप मुझ से वोल्माइटली भी बोल सकते है । मै आप का लाउड वायेस मे जितना अहतराम करता हू उतना ही सोफ्ट वायेस मै भी करूगा । लेकिन आप हर वक्त गर्म रहते है और मुझे ठण्डा करना पडता है ।

यह आम तौर पर रिवाज रहा है कि इस किस्म के मोशन के साथ एक्सपलेटनरी भाषण हो जाता है आप भाषण हर वक्त कर सकते है थोडा सा इस पर भी कर दीजिये ।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH It depends on the desire of the Members of Parliament. I know that there had been numerous occasions when a motion of this type had been moved for consideration and an attempt was made to make an opening speech, when, it was generally the desire expressed by various sections of the House that the Minister should not make two speeches, one at the beginning and the other at the end, but more time should be given to Members. But there is no difficulty in making a speech, and if hon. Members would like that I should make an opening speech, I shall do so with great pleasure

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister should go on and on till the Members themselves say that the Minister should stop

SHRI SWARAN SINGH No they may sometimes, for reasons best known to themselves, not be co-operative But I do not want to adopt that attitude I do want to take this opportunity of making some opening remarks about the international situation and the important aspects of the situation in the Indian subcontinent, in Europe and elsewhere

Mr Speaker, Sir, the international situation over the last year or so has definitely been moving towards relaxation of tensions, and a general atmosphere of detente has been introduced almost in all important centres where formerly there was an atmosphere of conflict and confrontation

The most important region in this respect is Europe In the European context, there was this general atmosphere of confrontation between the socialist group of countries and Western Europe. There were the pacts which were very active, namely the NATO and the Warsaw Pact and there was the question of two Germanys These were matters which were the focal point for tension and of confrontation. Over some months now, the situation has radically changed in Europe. The main credit for this goes to the policy first initiated and then vigorously pursued by the Federal Republic of Germany under the leadership of Chancellor Willy Brandt. The signing of the Moscow Treaty between the Federal Republic of Germany and the USSR and later on the conclusion of the Warsaw Treaty paved the way for relaxation of tension; and acceptance of the existing boundaries in Europe

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removed one sensitive source of continued tension and uncertainty. The subsequent events have shown that this policy pursued by Chancellor Willy Brandt had been approved not only by the Parliament of the Federal Republic of Germany, but there has been people's support to this, as demonstrated by the massive victory that Chancellor Willy Brandt has achieved in the recent elections that have taken place. The agreement between GDR and FRG has already been concluded, which has the status of a treaty, and this is likely to be signed in Berlin or maybe at some other place, between the Chancellor of FRG and the leaders of GDR.

Europe has been unfortunately in history, the place where two major wars erupted in the lifetime of most of us, and any relaxation of tension in Europe is a matter of satisfaction and it strengthens the forces of peace. There is now the proper atmosphere for convening European security conference in Helsinki, and preparations are afoot to make this conference a success, so that peace might be stabilised, and there may be co-operation amongst the various countries of Europe.

Taking Asia, the situation is not as good as it is now in Europe. But the trends are in the same direction. I would not like to mention details, but the relaxation of tension which has followed the summit meeting at Peking between President Nixon and the Chinese leaders has definitely resulted in lowering of tensions in East Asia.

The Asian countries who had all these years looked to the United States of America for what they regarded as support to their policies have suddenly found that they have to readjust their thinking and have to adopt other postures as a result of the new atmosphere that took shape after President Nixon's visit to Peking. Taiwan in that situation has now been progressively dropped by many countries which had even formal diplomatic relations with Taiwan; for instance, a country like Japan has decided to close her mission in Taiwan. This morning, there was a news item that the new Government of Australia have taken a decision to close their embassy in Taipeh. Similarly, several other countries which were recognising Taiwan as the legitimate Government of China are now progressively accepting the reality in this part of the world. They are anxious to establish normal diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China and in this process, the consequential effect of this on Taiwan is obvious and need to be elaborated further.

Then, again, the summit meeting which was held in Peking between the Prime Minister of Japan and the Chinese leaders has definitely altered the situation in that part of the world, and the hostility and animosity that had existed between Japan and China for such a long time is now being changed into an atmosphere of co-operation and understanding. And this again is a significant development in this part of the world.

The divided country of Korea also is at the present moment going through a very difficult process of what may be described as national reconciliation. North Korea and South Korea are undertaking bilateral discussion with the commonly agreed objective of exploring the possibility of peaceful reunification. Whether ultimately they succeed in this or not, only time will tell. It is not likely to be an easy process. But by these bilateral discussions between North

Korea and South Korea, the atmosphere of tension has yielded place to one of relaxation of tensions, and there is a likelihood of the situation being progressively eased in that part of the world also.

The position in Indo-China, however, does continue to give concern not only to the People of Indo-China, but to the whole world. The now well-known nine-point agreement that had resulted from the talks between the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the United States of America has not yet been formally signed by the two Governments. The situation in Viet Nam, both North Viet Nam and South Viet Nam, continues to be a source of great concern. Even at this stage, secret talks are taking place in Paris between the plenipotentiary Le Duc Tho of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and President Nixon's representative Dr. Kissinger. These talks have got prolonged, and the news that is coming about the progress of these talks also is not very full. But it is commonly accepted that these secret talks in Paris at the present moment are in a crucial stage and it appears that agreement has been arrived at on a fairly large number of aspects, and efforts are continuing from both sides, the DRVN side as also from the America side, to conclude an agreement which might result in cease-fire and might pave the way for political settlement, so that the people of Viet Nam may have a government and institutions in accordance with their wishes without any outside interference.

As the stage of negotiations at the present moment is at a very crucial and critical state, I would not like to make any comment on the substantive issues involved. But one pragmatic approach can be that whatever is acceptable to both sides—and it appears that the two sides are desperately trying to arrive at an agreement—should, we hope, result in the establishment of temporary peace in the beginning and might pave the way for final settlement in this region.

The situation in the other two countries in Indo-China, Laos and Cambodia is still confused. It is true that in Laos, some talks are taking place between RLG, that is, the Royal Laotian Government and the Pathet Lao leaders.

Several talks have already taken place but from the reports that have come to us it appears that significant progress has not yet been made. We have always taken the view that the situation in Laos for a satisfactory solution will have to await a settlement in Viet Nam. The situation in Laos is so much dependent on happenings in Viet Nam that to think of any easing of the position in Laos without a settlement in Viet Nam does not appear to be either probable or practical. A great deal depends upon the settlement in Viet Nam and it is only thereafter that the situation in Laos can move towards a settlement. We have always supported the view and this appears to be the desire of the people in Laos that the sovereignty, integrity and neutrality of Laos is something which is in the interest of the Laotion people and we have always supported that objective.

The situation in Cambodia is even more confused. There does not appear to have been any serious effort made by the parties principally concerned to establish any direct contacts and it will take some time before we can say that the situation in Cambodia is now moving in a direction where peace may be in sight and efforts may be directed towards finding a satisfactory solution of the terrible situation that has prevailed now for quite sometime in Cambodia also. We have great admiration for the people of Cambodia, peace-loving people who on account of external pressures had been subjected to untold hardships and sufferings. We earnestly hope that peace would prevail in that region.

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About the Indian sub-continent, positive aspects in the situation at the present moment predominate. There are no doubt some negative features also but if we compare the situation with what existed a year ago, at that time the armed conflict between India and Pakistan was in its full swing, we can say that very significant events have taken place in this part of the world: the emergence of Bangla Desh as a sovereign independent country, the effective manner in which the situation has been controlled by the present leadership, Sheikh Mujibhur Rahman and his party who enjoy such over-whelming support in their National Assembly, the fact that Bangla Desh—today we are having this discussion on the 7th December—was recognised by India on 6th December last year thus being the first country to accord recognition to Bangla Desh; within one year, over 95 countries of the world have accorded recognition to Bangla Desh, including the four permanent members of the Security Council. We had the honour and privilege just recently of welcoming the President of Bangla Desh in our midst and we were impressed by the manner in which he displayed confidence about the stability of Bangla Desh, about the manner in which the problems facing Bangla Desh are being successfully handled by the Government which enjoys the confidence of the people. Bangladesh as an independent sovereign country is now well-established and well set on their goal of serving their people and consolidating their sovereignty and independence in an unmistakable manner. Our relations with Bangladesh are very close, and very friendly. We cooperate with them in several fields—economic, cultural, technological, political, etc.—and we are highly satisfied with our cooperation with the Government of Bangladesh. It is also a matter of great satisfaction that within such a short time, the Constituent Assembly of Bangladesh has adopted a democratic, socialist, secular Constitution and we have all our admiration and support for the people and Government of Bangladesh for going ahead and marching forward on their chosen path of strengthening themselves by adhering to a democratic way of life.

India's relations with Pakistan have passed through a chequered career even after the cease-fire which became effective on the 17th December, 1971. We took the initiative to start bilateral talks with Pakistan, which resulted in the conclusion of the Simla agreement. That has been debated here and I have no desire to go into the details thereof. The implementation of the Simla agreement is in progress. The delineation of the line of control has been the subject-matter of discussion between the military representatives of the two sides and even today a meeting is taking place in Lahore between our Chief of the Army Staff and Pakistan's Chief of the Army Staff, so that the matter which is still not settled may be settled or a serious effort may be made to settle that also. As soon as this settlement is arrived at and it is approved by the two Governments, the hurdle in the way of restoration of normalcy in our relationship would be removed and it would be possible to withdraw the troops in accordance with the Simla agreement in a matter of, say, two weeks after this agreement is arrived at.

I would like to say that the question of prisoners of war about which there is a great deal of anxiety amongst the international community is also a matter which was before the summit conference in Simla and it was agreed in one of the clauses of the Simla agreement itself that there will be subsequent meetings to take a final decision about the question of prisoners of war.

It is our view that the continued non-recognition of Bangladesh by Pakistan is coming in the way of implementation of that clause of the Simla Agreement, in accordance with which the question of the prisoners

of war had been agreed to be discussed between the parties. We had made the position clear in Simla that with regard to the prisoners of war who came into our custody on the eastern front, including those who surrendered in Bangladesh to the joint command of India and Mukti Bahini of Bangladesh, for a final settlement of the question of those prisoners of war, the association and agreement of the Bangladesh Government is essential and necessary. Obviously, Pakistan cannot expect Bangladesh to participate in any serious discussion on any matter, much less on such a vital question as the future of the prisoners of war, unless the Bangladesh Government feel that they are entering and participating in those discussions on the basis of equality with Pakistan. Obviously, unless Pakistan agrees to recognition of Bangladesh, the attitude of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman and the Government of Bangladesh in this respect is understandable. They have taken a decision, which we support, that they would not enter into any discussion with Pakistan unless the representatives of Pakistan talk to them on terms of equality. So long as President Bhutto and the Government of Pakistan continue not even to take notice of the reality that has emerged namely, the sovereign independent Bangladesh, and they continue to describe it as "Muslim Bengal" and the "authorities in Dacca", certainly that is not conducive to the creation of a situation where Bangladesh can reasonably be expected to participate in any discussion. Therefore, so far as that category of prisoners of war who can be described as having been taken into custody on the eastern sector are concerned, trilateral discussion and trilateral agreement between the governments of Bangladesh, India and Pakistan are essential, and continued non-recognition of Bangladesh by Pakistan is a negative factor in the situation which is not only delaying the final settlement of the question of prisoners of war, but is also coming in the way of stabilising peace in the Indian sub-continent.

Of late, President Bhutto and some of his other colleagues have been making statements which do give the impression that they are perhaps preparing their people for extending recognition to Bangladesh. Hon. Members of this House must have noticed that the political party, which is the predominant party in Pakistan, President Bhutto's own party, the Peoples' Party on the political plane has already stated talking of extending recognition to Bangladesh; but it is still to be done by the government, which is controlled by that political party. If the approval by this political party, which is the majority party in Pakistan, is the first step for Pakistan Government to accord recognition to Bangladesh, we welcome that step because we are desirous of establishing durable peace in the Indian subcontinent. Therefore, we would welcome any steps that are taken by President Bhutto and the Government of Pakistan for recognising Bangladesh and for strengthening the force of peace and co-operation in the Indian sub continent. We on our side notwithstanding these various difficulties want to implement the Simla Agreement in letter and spirit because we believe that the basic concept, the foundation on which the Simla Agreement is based, namely, agreement to settle all differences between India and Pakistan peacefully and bilaterally is an excellent one end, if it is implemented by both sides, it will help the situation in the Indian sub-continent. This first step towards reversing the unfortunate atmosphere confrontation and conflict is likely to create an atmosphere of good neighbourly relations between India and Pakistan. This is the spirit in which we look at the Simla Agreement.

We have many points upon which we can express our dissatisfaction and strong dissatisfaction over how President Bhutto has been dealing with this

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problem. We believe that if he had dealt with this problem in a straightforward manner and had explained to his people the implications of the Simla Agreement, some of his present difficulties may not perhaps have been as pronounced as they are at the present moment. But if we take a view of the Indian sub-continent as a whole, there is distinct improvement and movement towards peace and it will be a continuous endeavour on the part of India to strengthen this process of consolidation of peace and to establish normal good neighbourly relations with Pakistan.

The situation in the West, Asia still continues to be a source of anxiety and the Isreaeli forces still continue to be in illegal occupation of the area that came in their possession as a result of their aggression. We have supported throughout and we continue to support the unanimous resolution of the Security Council in this respect which has called upon Israel to vacate aggression The situation there in the Arab-Israel conflict, at the present moment, is highly unsatisfactory and there is no significant move which may have been initiated recently that might raise some hope that a solution of this problem is in sight.

India's relations with neighbouring countries, Sri Lanka, Burma, Bhutan and Nepal, are very close and friendly—Bangladesh I have already mentioned. If our efforts to normalise relations with Pakistan succeed, then we can look forward to a period of peace, stability and co-operation in the Indian sub-continent which will be a very desirable development and which will enable us to have our programmes of far-reaching socio-economic revolution in our part of the world implemented in a more effective manner. For the good of millions and millions of people here and also in our neighbouring countries, we are cooperating with our neighbours in their developmental programmes and we are desirous of deepening and broadening these areas of cooperation in the economic field, in the cultural and technological fields, with all our neighbours.

Sir, the general situation at the present moment is this. Whereas one can say that it has moved towards *detente*, there are several imponderables in the situation, if I may use that expression. The attitudes of countries are shifting from time to time; may be a number of these shifts are in the positive direction. Who could have said, four or five months back, that Japan and China would come closer to each other? Who could say that President Nixon would initiate far-reaching changes in his approach towards China, and who could have visualised that President Nixin's visit to Moscow would result in the conclusion of several agreements in the matter of Stategic arms limitation, in the economic field and in several other fields? The consequential effect of these changes in the attitudes of principal powers, main powers, main powers, has its inevitable effect upon other countries, whether we look at Europe or South-East Asia or South Asia or even West Asia, all these changes that have taken place are having their impact upon several countries and some of the old frozen attitudes are changing. We have to adjust ourselves to these changes and to take action so that our contribution for strengthening the forces of peace is effective and our own national interests are safeguarded.

This, Mr. Speaker, broadly, is the international situation in our part of the world and in other parts of the world.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA (Arambagh): You have not said anything about our relations with China, whether they are improving or not.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Africa?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I will not now leave without touching upon these points which have been raised. It was precisely for this purpose that I wanted you to have more time. You have given me time; so, I must utilise it.

It has been mentioned that I have not said anything about the situation in Africa. The situation in Africa, broadly speaking, can be described in three categories: the situation in the northern part fo Africa, i.e., the Arab world; then the situation in the areas where the freedom fighters are carrying on a relentless struggle against the Portuguese colonial forces, whether it is Portuguese Guinea or Angola or Mozambique and also the countries where racist apartheid regimes are functioning, i.e., South Africa and Rhodesia; and then we have got the countries north of South Africa and south of the Arab world where many of these African countries, the newly independent countries, are trying to consolidate their position. Our support to the forces that are fighting to end colonialism, racism and the *apartheid* regime is total and we have supported their cause stoutly in all forums and this support continues.

With regard to the countries north of that region, we have faced and persons of Asian origin have faced problems in Uganda about which I have made statements from time to time and I have nothing more to add except to say that very few persons of Asian origin have been left in Uganda. I think their number cannot be more than 2000 or so and the main problem now is of assets left behind and we are in touch with the Government of Uganda and we are making serious efforts to salvage as much as we can but I am not very optimistic; however, this effort has to continue.

In relation to other countries, the situation is more or less normal. We are very happly that our economic relations with several of these countries are being strengthened. We have a mission from Tanzania here and we hope that as a result of this visit and as a result of our President's visit to Tanzania, the basis for a fruitful cooperation, in the mutual interests of both India and Tanzania, would be consolidated and we will be co-operating in their economic and industrial development in a number of ways. We want to strengthen this process of more purposeful and meaningful cooperation with other African countries as well. We know these African countries, although they have attained their political freedom, continue to face economic problems and they are also facing pressures from former colonial powers and we have, therefore, to strengthen them in every possible manner.

Regarding Our relations with China, about which the hon. Member opposite belonging to the CPI (M) is very anxious to know, I am not sure whether I can give any useful information on that I will certainly come and report to this hon. House as soon as I see that there is any improvement in the relations...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): How deep is the failure.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Now, I deal with our failure and of the party which sits in the extreme left .

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: You please make a statement about the progress. There is no question of failure!

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I have also to make a statement if there is no progress. That is my responsibility. You can ignore it but I cannot ignore it because I have to tell the House and the country the facts as they are.

At the present moment, I can say that we, on our side, are desirous of normalising our relations with China. But obviously, this can be brought

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about only if there is the same desire on the part of China as well. If the strident note that we see in the Chinese speeches in the United Nations on the situation in the Indian subcontinent, if the hostile statements that are made by the Chinese leaders in Peking at the time of visits of several visiting dignitaries, are any indication, then one does get a feeling that the Chinese perhaps are not desirous of improving relations with India. But, so far as we are concerned, we have been more than willing..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is what you say.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I thought I was speaking now. And, I am saying this on behalf of India.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Your Government.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: My Government, and they are in charge of the External Affairs of India..

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Which represents the Government.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I think I am voicing the feelings even of the Opposition parties, if not the entire opposition parties, at any rate, the party to which my dear friend Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu belongs, that we are desirous of improving relations with China, and we have made this position clear on a number of occasions. We have avoided being drawn into polemics, but having done all that, it does not appear that China at the present moment is responding positively to these various suggestions and various statements that we have made. That does not mean that we should give up our effort.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How many times of responding you have,—positive response, neo-positive response, semi-positive response, ultra-positive response..

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Abusive response.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Positive response obviously, according to the simple English Dictionary meaning, should be that if we want to make friends with them, they also should say, yes, they are also desirous of making friendship. And negative response obviously will be the contrary of it. I say, I want to make friends and from the other side also...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: As you are doing with Mr. Nixon now.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I think, from Peking to Washington. It appeared at one time that it was a long distance, for the party to which Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu belongs and probably that distance has now contracted; I wish him well.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want to sit through the lunch hour? The Minister is ready for that.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I would say, Sir, in all seriousness that China is our neighbour and geography has placed us together. We have to live as good neighbours. There are some differences. There are some unfavourable attitudes and postures of China on certain matters which are vital to us. We continue to hope that China will appreciate the desirability and the necessity of normalising relations with India so that the two countries, India and China, can live as good neighbours. We have that objective in view and we will continue to work for that. That, in a nutshell, is our approach towards China.

I think I have now exhausted the patience even of those enthusiasts who were asking me to make an opening speech. I would leave the rest for them and I will say something at the end also.

MR. SPEAKER. Motion moved

"That this House do consider the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto."

THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): We will forego lunch hour today.

MR. SPEAKER. We have some substitute Motions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely —

"This House, having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, is of the opinion that—

(a) the Government of India have not made any significant and vigorous efforts to build up Indo-Bangladesh friendship on a firm basis and notes with grave concern the growth of anti-Indian feelings in Bangladesh;

(b) the Government should take note of the adverse criticism of its policy by some senior Bangladesh politicians and make all possible efforts to remove misgivings, if any, of the Bangladesh people about India,

(c) in spite of many assurances and promises by the Government, trade between India and Bangladesh has not grown appreciably;

(d) the Government have not taken any steps to liberalise that passport and visa rules in respect of travel between India and Bangladesh;

(e) the Government have yet to define its attitude towards the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam which is the genuine representative of the people of that country; and

(f) the Government have failed to take the House into confidence by telling it what positive steps it has taken to open bilateral talks with the Peoples Republic of China with a view to normalise Sino-Indian relationship."(1)

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely —

"This House, having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, is of the opinion that the image of India has gone down on the international plane as a result of the policy of the Government of India in this regard and the country has failed to maintain close relations even with friendly countries which has affected her prestigeous position in the international world and recommends that the Government of India review the foreign policy to make it really effective so as to revive and enhance the country's prestigeous position in the international world." (2)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, is of the opinion, that—

(a) in order to cement the bond of friendship with Bangladesh, all out support and help should be given to the newly born Republic and Bangladesh should be given all support to weed out the pro-Pakistani and anti-Indian elements from there;

(b) special attention should be paid to increase and develop trade relations with the Bangladesh, and

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immediate steps be taken to liberalise the passport and visa rules in respect of travel between India and Bangladesh;

(c) the Government should urge upon the Bangladesh Government to allow the non-Bengali Muslims i.e. the Muslims from Bihar and U.P. who are not implicated in any case to go to the countries of their liking;

(d) the Government should release all the Pakistani civilians from the Indian custody and allow them to go back to Pakistan;

(e) the Government of India should follow consistent anti-imperialist, non-aligned and peaceful policies;

(f) the Government of India should immediately recognise the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam; take positive steps to normalise relations with the People's Republic of China; and establish and develop trade relations with Cuba and other socialist countries. (3)

MR. SPEAKER: There is a suggestion that we should go without lunch hour today.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister has come prepared for it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नहीं अध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ लोगों के लंच पहले से ही फिक्स होते हैं दूसरों के यहां तो लंच अबर होना चाहिए ।

MR. SPEAKER: Then we adjourn for lunch to reassemble at 2.P.M.

13.11 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at our minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MOTION *re.* INTERNATIONAL SITUATION—*contd.*

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): I have heard the long speech given by Sardar Swaran Singh on international situation. At the outset I want to state that from his speech I have not been able to understand what are our foundations in relations with other countries. That he has not spelt out so clearly as I expected. Before taking up the points I want to deal with, I would say that the most significant thing in the international situation today is that the balances of forces are fast changing in favour of freedom, peace and Socialism and the forces of reaction and imperialism are getting moribund day by day. I fully agree with Sardar Swaran Singh so far as the relaxation of tension in Europe is concerned, after the two Germanys came to terms and after the agreement between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Coming to the Vietnam issue which has been dealt with by the Foreign Minister, our Government is not emphatically condemning to barbarities which the United States is still continuing there. The United States should be condemned for breach of faith. On 18th October, it was agreed by USA that the agreement on the Vietnam issue will be signed. But they backed out. In the meantime, they are supplying large quantities of arms to South Vietnam and the blockade is still going on. The bombardment is still continuing. By the continued struggle by the Vietnamese people against the armed aggression and barbarities of the United States and its stooges, the Nixon Administration was forced to agree to come to terms with Vietnam. Even after that, as per the natural

characteristics of imperialism, he US imperialism is trying to slide back. This point should be taken up by our Government. If we are sincerely anti-imperialist, about which I have great doubts, we must condemn this action of the American imperialism. Of course, I congratulate the Government on raising the status of our relations with North Vietnam to ambassadorial level. It is good. But, why should they hesitate to recognise the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Viet Nam? It is gratifying to know that they have now recognised GDR. But it was done only when both the Germanys decided to come to an agreement and when it was unanimously accepted in the United Nations Assembly to recognise G.D.R. Are they waiting for that in the case of PRG? I know that they will have to give recognition to the PRG of South Vietnam Why not give it now? Why this hesitation? My complaint against the Government is that they have no stable and consistent foreign policy and they are resitant in their policy. They are like the pendulum of a clock swinging from one side to the other This is characteristic of our foreign policy.

Coming to our relation with our neighbouring countries I must say that the prestige of the country has been heightened by our positive stand in respect of the liberation struggle in Bangladesh. The emergence of Bangladesh as a sovereign independent country is a blow to imperialism which wants to dominate the subcontinent.

At the same time, I must also say that there is unanimity or consensus throughout the country, except perhaps the Jansangh, about the Simla Agreement. There may be some difficulties here and there, but we do not consider it proper to say, like the Jansangh did, that it is dead. It cannot be dead. I say emphatically that we must take an objective view of the situation. Pakistan is our neighbour and we must try to establish friendship with out neighbour. For our own sake, for the sake of ensuring durable peace in the sub-continent and for preventing the big powers from interfering in the original problems we should adopt a sincere and unbiased attitude in the implementation of the Simla Pact in both letter and spirit. We are for the implementation of the Simla Agreement in its totality. At the same time, I will say that both Pakistan and India should not haggle about this condition or that condition. Both countries must come together and peace must be established between India and Pakistan.

Coming to our other neighbours, our relations are not as good as they should be. What was the necessity for sending the army to Ceylon when the Ceylonese youth were fighting their government for some of their just and genuine demands. This has embittered our relations with the youth of Ceylon. I must emphatically protest against it and say that it should not be done again in future.

Coming to Bangladesh, our intention is to establish friendly relations and help that country to come to its proper shape. But, taking advantage of the present position of Bangladesh, some business-men here are acting in a way which creates embitterment in our relations with the people of Bangladesh. All blackmarketeers and big traders are taking advantage of our pact with Bangladesh. They are acting in a way which is creating tension in the people of Bangladesh, which we must take note of. I do not say that the Government is intentionally doing it. But by circumstances, some corrupt traders of our country and some industrialists are becoming the cause of embitterment and strained relations with the prople of Bangladesh.

The same is the situation with regard to Nepal. Can you say that we have better relations with Nepal than what China has with Nepal? Why? Because of the same kind of action

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by a section of the business community The ultimate result is that our relations with Nepal are getting deteriorated That should be checked and immediate action should be taken in that direction

Regarding our relations with other African countries it is true the Minister also has expressed his desire for the success of the liberation movement in Africa But I would say that the Government of India must give material help to these forces in Africa and in South America who are fighting against imperialism In this connection I may say that whether it is liberation struggle in South America in Africa or in Vietnam the people of those countries are fighting our cause and they are weakening the influence of imperialism in the world, thereby paving the path for freedom peace and socialism in the world

I would urge upon the Government to take a positive stand in respect of the liberation struggles and the freedom movements that are going on in Africa and in South America in Angola in Mozambique in Guinea and in Yemen and in other places It is the same American force the same American imperialism that wanted to demolish the freedom struggle of Bangladesh and wanted to threaten our country by bringing the Seventh Fleet into the Indian Ocean It is the same American imperialism which is conspiring and doing all the mischief to see that the freedom struggles in South America and Africa are smashed and it is the same American force which is responsible for all these bloodsheds in Vietnam Laos and Cambodia As such, I ask why the Government should not condemn here and now the American imperialism without any hesitation and emphatically state that they must come to terms and that they must sign the Agreement with the Vietnamese people?

Now I would deal with some other problems.

Mr DEPUTY-SPEAKER He does not have much time for that

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA I am concluding

My contention is the one with which I started and that is that India has no stable foreign policy It is not essentially anti-imperialist policy it is not essentially for the success of the freedom struggles of the dependent countries throughout the world It is because our economic foundation is unstable that we have to depend on his sort of unstable foreign policy Sir unless we do not give of the policy of depending on any imperialist country for the development of our economy you cannot expect our country to be stable in its foreign policy I mention this because now hobnobbing has been started to bring back Nixon here again in spite of the fact that we know what this Nixon Administration is what his America is I am not saying this The papers which fully support you are in a very crude form trying to create this impression in the people who have tasted what is imperialism during the Bangladesh struggle, now they are trying to clear the way so that Mr Swaran Singh may establish relations (*Interruption*) not that way, not an honourable settlement so that they may loss over us, so that in the name of our economic development they can dictate terms to us That way the Government is moving That is most dangerous development You are bringing back again imperialism We are not against any friendly relations with any country but we are against imperialism If it comes here again, it will ideologically and economically spread its tantacles on our economy

AN HON MEMBER: What about Mr Nixon's visit to Peking?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I do not consider Mr. Nixon's visit to China a defeat of China; it is a victory to the peace forces which are advancing. That is why U. S. imperialism realised now that, without coming to terms with China, they cannot survive, that is why, Mr. Nixon had to go; it is not that peking leaders went to Washington.

Now there is so much of talk about CIA. Why should the Government not come forward with a white paper on that? The Peace Corps also, in the name of helping our country, is spreading its espionage system, is spreading its tentacles even in our administration. Why do you not come forward and ask them to quit immediately?

We do not say that India is not eager to come to terms with China, to establish its friendly relations with China. I have no doubt that India has now realised that in the whole of Asia and in our region, if we have to build up our own economy and if we want peace, we must have good relations with China. Unfortunately....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: You must give me, Sir two or three minutes more This half-speech will create confusion about my party's stand.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI DINEN BHATTARCHARYYA: I am just concluding.

From this House I will plead with China also to realise the reality. It is not a fact that India has got any bad intention because of Indo-Soviet Treaty. They should realise that in its proper perspecitive, and sincere efforts by both India and China must be made to re-establish friendly relations.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have made your point

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I will finish.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have exceeded your time

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA What is the time allowed.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You were given 13 minutes, but you have already taken 20 minutes.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: What is the harm, Sir? I will finish now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I will finish in a minute.

What I want to say is that they must realise the realities. Why not China recognise Bangladesh? Why not Pakistan also recognise Bangla Desh? Why not there be a stable place in our land by our closer relationship with both China and Pakistan?

Ultimately, I will say that our Government must take a positive stand regarding the CIA. This CIA was responsible, I will say, for our confrontation with China in 1962. It is now clear from all the reports. So, beware of CIA, beware of the American imperialism and save our democracy and save the peace of this region from the conspiracy of the American imperialism and its stooge, the CIA.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT (Shahabad): The House and the country as a whole will agree with the assessment of the Foreign Minister which he made this morning, about the positive deve-

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lopments which can be described as developments in the direction of peace and creating an atmosphere of *detente* taking place in all parts of the world. Particularly, the year 1972, will go down when it ends by the end of this month, as a great watershed which will close its doors against the policy of confrontation, of military pacts, of cold war and usher in an era of peaceful negotiations and settlement of disputes through negotiations, bilateral as well as tri-lateral or multilateral.

In this year, right from the beginning of the talks between President Nixon and Chou-En-Lai or the talks between President Nixon and the Soviet leaders, as well as the opening of negotiations on Vietnam which is coming to its final phase of settlement, one hopes in the course of the next few days, and then this affects also Europe, as the Foreign Minister said, and the great joy of the people of Germany in giving a big hand a massive mandate, to Willy Brandt in his policy of Ostopolitic as also North and South Korea coming together and, most of all, the great changes that have taken place in this sub-continent during the last 18 months which have changed the face of this part of the world—all these meant positive gains to the forces of peace, the forces of stability in this part of the developing world; but they have also created new problems, new strains Any change is bound to create, and great changes are bound to create great problems. Sometimes our attitudes do not change as fast as the changes take place Whether it is Bangla Desh or the Simla agreement, almost the entire people rallied behind the policy of the Government.

It has become a national policy and the voice of the people is behind it. But the position is that this has created problems and I would like to place on record my appreciation of the positive role that the Government, the foreign Minister, the Prime Minister and the President, who in a recent statement mentioned about the changing pattern of our relations with the major powers and with our neighbours, have taken, and nobody can say that during this time, the Government and the External Affairs Minister and the Ministry were lagging behind in any initiative We can criticise some of their initiatives That is a different point, but they have not been lagging behind, and that is a very very welcome change, and that shows the strength behind their policy That shows the democratic forces that are goading them or guiding them to take these steps, the strength of the people, the unity and the new confidence that has been generated in the country

In this context I come to the problems created by the changing pattern in this world the changing pattern of Europe, the new power balance, etc Although the old war has ended, the rivalries of big powers have not ended In the present situation the futility of any major military conflict may have forced the big powers to take a stance of negotiation and settlement through peaceful cooperation But the rivalries have not ended We have to function in this situation Many people criticise and say that when there is no cold war, the military pacts belong to by-gone ages And, therefore, there is no relevance of non-alignment today Those who take that view are taking an incorrect view of the situation The basis of non-alignment is independent action It is a positive policy for peace

After 20 years, after the decades of the fifties and sixties non-alignment has undergone certain amount of changes in application. This has to be applied to a different emerging situation It has to be applied in an entirely different context Our policy during the last few years has followed this pattern. We have continued to follow the basic principles of this policy. Our policy has been independent action and we have pursued our policy to settle all disputes by peaceful means and following the national interest in a changing situation. Although the situation in the sub-conti-

nent has changed, we are faced with new problems.

The success of our policy is contained in the realisation of our objectives in this changed situation. Our relations with our neghbours, our relations with major powers in Asia are determined by this. Take the case of our relations with Pakistan. Bangla Desh has been recognised by 95 countries. Its non-recognition by Pakistan and the creation of normal situation in the sub-continent is the crux of the problem. The Simla agreement is a bold agreement in that respect. Our Foreign Minister said in the morning that it is not unexpected—I emphasise the word—that some people might have expected miracles to happen, within two or three or four weeks. The major powers have taken years in negotiations. China and America talked in Warsaw for ten years. In Paris the negotiations have been going on for two years.

In the pursuit of peace, more than in the pursuit of war, patience is required, wisdom is required. All the time, adherence to our basic objectives and principles is required. We should not give way to jingoism as has been done by some sections of the people, small in numbers. The alternative to the Simla agreement is not jingoism. It is not chauvinism. We have to patiently, firmly and purposefully follow the basic principles of our policy as contained in the Simla Agreement. That is what we are doing. All the democratic forces in the country are in favour of peace and peaceful settlement with Pakistan. The voice against the spirit of the Simla agreement is a weak voice. In Pakistan the voice can be stronger. Whatever Mr. Bhutto may be doing, or his contradictory speeches, we should not be unnerved by them. There are internal forces operating. We should not create conditions which weaken these forces towards a peaceful settlement. Following the spirit of the Simla Agreement, we should have bilateral negotiations without any outside interference, whether it be from the US or China or any other power. We should make this area an area of peace and stability on the basis of the mutual interests of the countries concerned. We should pursue our policy of friendship with Bangla Desh and consolidate and strengthen it. There are forces in the world and inside Bangla Desh which are trying to disrupt the firm friendship of Bangla Desh with us. We should guard against these forces.

Therefore, this is an occasion when wisdom has to be shown. There should be adherence to our basic national interests Our national interest today is to pursue with firm determination the refashioning of our relations in this part of the sub-continent with Bangla Desh, a relation of firm and eternal friendship has to be built. We have to identify ourselves with the people of Bangla Desh, help them by all means and make our mutual friendship sufficiently firm so that outside interference is not able to demolish that friendship.

With Pakistan, we have to pursue our policy in the spirit of the Simla Agreement initiating a process of peaceful settlement of issues between us. Whatever time it takes, it should be our national determination to pursue that. We should not allow any internal forces or outside forces to deflect us from that path of peaceful settlement of disputes.

Our hon. friend had taken objection to the statement of the External Affairs Minister when he reiterated our stand that we want to pursue a policy of friendship with the US. I do not know whose national interest he is serving. We have never said that we want to pursue a policy of hostility with the US or, for that matter with China, or even Pakistan, with whom we have had difficulties in the past. How was it that our relations with the US deteriorated? Let us examine it. It was mainly

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because they followed a policy of balancing Pakistan with India when they gave massive military aid to Pakistan. That bedevilled our relations with the USA. There may have been a period when we have had PL 480 and other aid from the U. S. But all those things are irrelevant because the US followed a wrong policy of balancing Pakistan with India, piling up the former with massive military aid which resulted in several conflicts. That fouled our relations with that country.

But once that position has changed, the realities of the situation demand that the US or other powers recognise this fact the countries of this sub continent have to settle their disputes themselves and have to live in peace, amity and co-operation. The spirit of co-operation has to be developed This can happen once the old policy given up and the reality is recognised

Similarly in regard to Bangla Desh, the completely erroneous policy which they followed which put them on the side of the worst crime against humanity has to be changed and the present reality recognised. Voices were raised in the U S itself against this policy Leading papers, Senators and other Congressmen were against this policy. Therefore, if the US is willing to give up this policy and recognise the realities of the situation, that can be the basis of a new relationship. They have recognised Bangla Desh.

It is a positive factor Some people have very uncharitably said that because we are having food difficulties and we need aid, we are trying to adjust our policies with the United States. Nothing can be more ungenerous and unpatriotic than this because it is the firm policy of the Government, these matters of aid are not connected with our basic policies and we are not to be guided by this. The basic thing is: our relations with the United States will improve, can improve only when they give up this policy of balancing Pakistan. Whatever they may do, if there is no massive arms aid again to Pakistan—I am glad indications are there that they are not giving arms assistance to Pakistan—if they do not give it, it will be a positive factor, positive straw in the wind of change. These are the basic issues on the basis of the realities of the present day situation in the sub-continent.

Another irritating matter was Viet-Nam. We have consistently criticised the United States policy. Now that problem will also be solved, because peace will return to Viet-Nam. These are positive developments. If these developments take place and if there is a desire on the part of the United States to improve relations, we should not be lagging behind.

Similarly with China. Their attitude to the developments in the sub-continent, their attitude to Bangla Desh and their attitude to Pakistan is a very negative factor in the development of relations with China We hope that in the near future if they show signs of recognising realities, positive steps can be taken for normalisation of relations with China. In all these aspects our objective are clear and form in the background for normalising relations with China.

Our relations with the Soviet Union are on a firm foundation. Nothing can change, nothing can obstruct our growing friendly relations with the Soviet Union. The Indo-Soviet Treaty is not directed against any other country. Therefore, whether China or any other country has fear or suspicion because of our close relations with the Soviet Union there is absolutely no foundation for such suspicion on their part. There is no compromise on this. Friendly relations with the Soviet Union is not only a Government policy, it is the desire and wish of the common

people here. They have stood by us in our most difficult times and therefore whatever winds of change, whatever new situation, new emerging pattern there may be the basic element of our foreign policy is our friendship with the Soviet Union and it will grow, because it is based on mutuality of interests and is also bringing stability and peace in this country; it is not directed against any country. Therefore what is needed today is that we should take more positive initiatives in the pursuit of our objectives. We should pay closer attention to our neighbouring countries, Nepal, Sri Lanka or Malaysia or other countries, litteral countries of the Indian ocean. We have been saying that the Indian Ocean should be an area of peace. A resolution is being moved in the United Nations; a panel of the United Nations has recommended it. Our national interest is involved in this and therefore we should take a more positive stand. I will not say that there should be a conference; this is not the stage at the moment but we must pursue with the countries more actively diplomatically, and try to create conditions in which we could convey our point of view and have a common programme of action in which this area can be maintained as an area of peace There are other ramifications, naval presence of foreign countries. I do not have the time to go into that. I can only say that strong opinion should be created among the litteral countries so that that problem can also be tackled and the defence of our coasts can be maintained.

Lastly, in the present-day world, when the power blocs, language of war and military pacts have given place to cooperation and strengthening of relations, it is not the sinews of war but the sinews of peace—cultural, scientific, technological and much more so economic and commercial—which will be the weapons of understanding. Many other countries are following it. The Chinese are going in for commercial and economic relations with many countries including Japan. The Japanese are doing the same with the Chinese and the Soviet Union, whether it is in the Pacific basin or South East Asia. All our talks of friendship will be meaningless particularly in this part of the Indian Ocean countries, the Persian Gulf countries and Asian countries unless we are prepared to share our know-how, scientific skill and economic strength, with the other countries, whether it is through transfer of technologies, joint ventures or various other things. It is a positive direction and the Government must continue this positive thrust of the foreign policy that they have been undertaking during the last 18 months. It calls for more detailed work and greater initiatives. That will be the real contribution of this country in the pursuit of peace and creating a climate of understanding and cooperation and stability in this world.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am glad that earlier today my friend, the Foreign Minister, persuaded himself to give us an extemporaneous survey of the world scene and it was done with characteristic self-assurance. And, I enjoyed also the other aspect of his speech that which was that it was a very pleasant lullaby. I say this because I discovered only towards the end of his speech that he referred to something really important and that is, the imponderables of the present situation, implying that the simplistic formulations that are being bandied about so glibly these days about *detente* being there and everything being more or less lovely in the garden, these simplistic formulations have to be examined at certain depth. We do not have an opportunity in this House, but elsewhere the Foreign Minister, I hope, does carry on exercises which would be less simplistic

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than they appear to have been so far.

In spite of what my friend Shri Bhagat just now said—he has made by and large a very welcome speech—I would say that the recent bonanza of pleasant exchanges between India and the United States is more than a little intriguing and as a press wit said the other day, the Prime Minister's "thoughtful" message to President Nixon on his re-election has started snowballing. With sudden and uncanny chivalry, perhaps hoping that he would get from Shrimati Gandhi a repetition of the compliment she had paid to President Johnson in 1966 as a man of peace, with sudden chivalry, President Nixon, the X in whose name looks like the Swastika, the Fascist emblem, to freedom fighters in different parts of the world, has sent her birthday good wishes and the cautiously formulated hope of a sounder mutual relationship. The emphasis is on "sounder".

India's President, Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and whoever else could jump into the bandwagon, took up the cue, and my friend, the Foreign Minister, made a very important speech in the Rajya Sabha, which drew response, we are told, from the US Secretary of State, Mr. Rogers, because, according to US commentators, it is "the most conciliatory ever in years". All this had been preceded by behind-the-scene operations, Shri B. K. Nehru leaving Assam bleeding in a thousand wounds to carry on confabulations in Washington, Shri Kewal Singh, now Foreign Secretary, carrying on with mystery-man Kissinger and others, the Indian Food Secretary on a secret mission to the dollar land. From the other end, as if to throw a sort of somewhat comic blind on the picture, comes a Billy Graham, evangelist and many other things besides armed with two meetings with Nixon, for discussion with India's Prime Minister. How and why she prefers to find time for such gentry is quite a 64 million-dollar question.

All this in the name of *detente*, of course; we have a new manoeuvrability for everybody, it seems, is changing stances. The bi-polar structure of world politics is now giving way, we are told, to multi-polarism. Apart from United States and USSR, there is China, there is Japan and there is the emerging European community, and so on and so forth. If Nixon can be mending fences with China and the USSR, well, let him also be good enough to pity us and pull us out of our economic rut, for the incorrigibly *pucca* sahibs in our bureaucracy and their gullible political masters can never think of any but USA and her friends as really and truly able to help us, poor natives, with food, technology, machinery, know-how and God knows what else.

To put a brave face on things, our Foreign Minister waxed eloquently the other day on "common values of an abiding nature" which we are supposed to cherish equally with the United States—such as, he says our "belief in democracy, individual liberty and human dignity" There is a saying "tell that to the marines". I ask the Foreign Minister to tell that to the Vietnamese, against whom the rulers of USA have been fighting the dirtiest war in history—a chemical, electronic and, of late, geophysical warfare, aimed at destroying man's environment. The total weight of bombs dropped on Indo-China in the last six years was 13 million tonnes, equivalent to 450 atomic bombs of the Hiroshima type, bombs rained at the rate of 60 kg. per second and 300 kg. per person. There is no necessity to refer to the foreign basis of the United States and its ugly role as the gendarme of world reaction. Whatever their belief in democracy, individual liberty and human dignity might be, we do not share these with the rulers of the United States.

There can be no objection to our having normal relationship, diplomatic, commercial and other kinds of international friendly relationship with the United States, or any other country, irrespective of what we think of their rulers or their ideology. But following on a period when our relations with the United States were soured over American arms aid to Pakistan and other pinpricks and then turned bitter in 1971 when they had the gumption to send the Seventh Fleet to the Bay of Bengal, are we now beginning—I am asking this question—to repeat the 1966 act and cringe and curry favour with them? Are these the first, tentative, beginnings of a new shift towards reaction in the brave name of *detente* in our foreign policy? Is it a preparation for backsliding, which appears from time to time so clearly in our economic policy, and is now extended to foreign policy? Perhaps, it is no surprise that government now prepares to purchase, to import, a large quantity of foodgrains from the United States at increased prices, and stultifies the Ahmedabad AICC Resolution on the State take-over of wholesale trade in rice and wheat which is sabotaged by the Congress-led administration in different parts of the country.

Nixon will have to pull out from Vietnam but with repeated perfidy, a settlement is being delayed and sought to be distorted. Refusing to abide by the 9-point settlement which had been agreed to be signed before the end of October, U.S. imperialists still seek to operate from a position of strength. They have intensified fighting. They have got their Saigon puppets starting a terror campaign, jailing patriots by thousands and killing them off—all part of a pre-planned scheme to delay the peace. Except for mildly worded and belatedly mumbled phrases of unhappiness, India has scrupulously avoided taking a principled line. This must be the reason why in the settlement that is to come, India, though Co-Chairman of the Control Commission, has no role. We have been rather namby-pamby in our policy and, while the Americans detest us for a variety of reasons, the freedom fighters of Vietnam are often perplexed at whatever we are doing. We invite Madame Binh, but mess up things when she comes to Delhi and do not yet recognise her Government. We do not sharply set our face against the United States' effort to delay and distort freedom in Vietnam and everywhere else.

Even so, in our sub-continent, the emergence of Bangladesh means a qualitative change in the picture of South Asia and makes possible a new pattern of relationship amongst the States of this region. With Bangladesh whose President was welcomed so cordially here, we have as with the Soviet Union a treaty of friendship and cooperation, a silken bond that nothing can snap. With Pakistan also India sincerely wants friendship and cooperation, and the Simla Agreement so welcome to us is being cleverly sabotaged in a peculiar manner characteristic of Mr. Bhutto. The Simla Agreement stresses—and we genuinely stand by it—bilateral solution of all mutual problems without foreign busy-bodies butting in and dirtying the waters.

The trouble is that United States and China both are hell-bent on keeping this part of the world in as much of trouble and difficulty as possible. They are specially hostile to India because she is the biggest factor and potentially the most progressive and powerful element.

Even lesser powers, like Britain which has never yet forgiven India her freedom, mouth words of sanctimonious concern in the U.N. or elsewhere, But you should not be influenced by the sanctimonious expressions. They will do everything possible to hinder cooperation between India, Bangladesh and Pakistan. For them, a grand panorama of

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Asian cooperation beginning with all our neighbours would change the texture of world politics. To that panorama my hon. friend, Mr. Bhagat, made a tentative reference. But I do hope in the Congress party there is a greater awareness that India can take the leadership in building up the grand panorama of Asian cooperation. But that cannot be done with the blessings of the Nixon administration and that cannot be done by cringing before it. They would like to stand in the way of India being the initiator of a new progressive policy in this part of the world. Come what may, we have to have strength enough to defeat these machinations against us.

We shall be ready for the sake of peace and friendship to offer to Pakistan whatever is reasonable and even more. But we must tell Pakistan that there are limits which must not be crossed.

Whatever final settlement emerges has to be with the full concurrence of Bangladesh which must be recognised. These reactionary foreign elements are at work in Bangladesh and the rest of the sub-continent, fomenting trouble of every sort. We just cannot let down our guard. The C.I.A., Bhutto's blatant bla-bla about "Muslim Bengal", the slyly-manipulated "ultra" movements with the comic relief of Maulana Bhashani thrown in—all these are indications of what kind of plotting is going on in our part of the world

On any normal computation, Sino-Indian relations in the context of today should, without much difficulty, be normal, if not entirely cordial. India has expressed her readiness in this regard, but China, fabulously inscrutable, does not appear responsive perhaps because of her global calculations and of her suspicion, a kind of peculiar suspicion she has developed of India as a friend—and she certainly is a friend—of the Soviet Union. It is a pity that China flies high today the banner of anti-Sovietism, in the process developing queer western contracts, wishing even for a so-called united Europe as a counter-poise to the Soviets in their western flank, offering sly encouragement to even Japan in spite of Japan's offer of permanent bases for the United States' Seventh Fleet, repudiating the people's magnificent upsurge in Bangledesh and behaving as badly as China does in the United Nations, reiterating hostility to India, using the veto against Bangladesh in the United Nations and voting sometimes in the company of such countries as Portugal and South Africa. In pitiful contrast with certain shining achievements of the great Chinese Revolution, Peking's policy has been peculiarly perverse, a kind of obstructionism in world affairs as far as the advance of freedom, peace and socialism is concerned. No doubt, this madness will pass; no doubt the enemies of world socialism cannot be allowed by intra-socialist division to go on making hay the way they do at the moment. This will happen the sooner if world developments assist the return of good sense.

India's foreign policy, for all the good intentions we have advertised, have been vulnerable on account, basically, of our economic weakness. For a country like ours with its commitment to economic independence and to the setting up of a new social order, it is essential to have a wide, comprehensive framework of foreign economic policy. Now that the world has changed, now that the Dollar and the Pound no longer mean what they did in the Fifties and Sixties, now that technology and know-how are not the monopoly of the United States and Britain, India must seek a different form of economic relationship based on bilateralism and mutual benefit. Relationship with the developed countries or a group of them will have to be examined very carefully in the light

of our interests and our independence and integrity. For example, it was impertinent on the part of the Japanese and derogatory on the part of a Planning Commission Member to say that, in an agreement of Indo-Japanese collaboration in the field of power generation or fertilisers, it would be provided that, in case the Indian welders went on strike, the Japanese would have the right to airlift welders from Tokyo. The foreign investor cannot be allowed to build an independent State in India like what the oil cartels, for example, have always been trying to do.

The External Affairs Ministry is the weakest link, I think, in its handling and understanding of economic affairs, and the economic Ministries deal with foreign affairs absolutely perfunctorily. The Foreign Trade Ministry has primarily a trader's approach, and this was reflected in our poor showing from the point of view of Afro-Asian interests which in an earlier period of time we appeared to champion and lead; but we failed from the point of view of Afro-Asian interests, at Unctad, UNCTAD-III, and the comparative failure of India to make an impact at Lima is due to the fact that there has been no co-ordination between the External Affairs Ministry or any other really and truly directing Ministry with the operation of our foreign trade.

This country should know our own principled stand in world affairs and without appearing to make sanctimonious gestures, we should let the world know quietly but strongly about it. We should not hesitate to go ahead on principled foundations—moving correctly and cautiously with powers like the United States and China—correctly and cautiously—refusing to place ourselves on a plank of hostility but refusing also to cringe and kowtow. For lack of inner strength, we do not have a decisive role in global questions and we should tell the world that we wish to be friends of all, especially and, to begin with, with our immediate neighbours, including China and Pakistan, but, that we are, at the same time, pledged to the cause of freedom, peace and socialism, however far we might appear to be from our objective. Thus, we should have no delay in heightening links with North Korea, the P.R.G of South Vietnam, developing lively contacts with that exhilerating little marvel of a country, Cuba, where unaccountably we have only a *Charge' 'd' Affaires* while they have an Ambassador representing them and present here all the time, evolving mutual consultation mechanisms with countries like the GDR and with which our relations have been brought up to the diplomatic level very happily and with countries like Chile. we should have consultation mechanisms also with countries like Tanzania and Algeria and with other countries whose experience in socio-economic reconstruction is valuable. The first priority today, of course, remains with the task of working out a genuine and lasting settlement as between ourselves and Bangla Desh and Pakistan—and also the inevitable pre-condition of progress, the reconstruction of our own peoples' lives, without which we remain the waifs and strays that we almost happen to be to-day in the world affairs.

Sir, I have done. I wish, but I fear I am too optimistic and I think I should not be too hopeful that the Government would try to take some meaningful note of some of the things which I have tried to say. Discussions of this sort can only be important if they really bring about qualitative changes in our foreign policy.

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh): The year 1972 will undoubtedly remembered the year of *detente*. It is the year in which the post-war policies of confrontation are now

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yielding to the policies of competition. It is the culmination of the policies that had been started many years ago even in the United States where the Kennedy administration had changed its policies from massive retaliation to flexible responsiveness.

But the question that comes before us is: for whom is this *detente*? Is it going to be a *detente* just for the few major powers or is it going to bring in its wake also something for the rest of the world and for the developing countries? To say that any change will bring benefit to the whole world, I am afraid, is not altogether true. We have seen that colonialism has been at its deepest when there has been an understanding between the colonial powers. Therefore, what we have to watch to-day is: what is going to be the shape and form of what we call to-day *detente*?

What do we see as a result of *detente*? That there is a better understanding betwen the two super powers, that they have made an arrangement to protect themselves against an attack from the other, that there is a wider understanding between the next group of powers, what we call the major powers. But what has it brought for us in Asia? War in Vietnam and conflict in West Asia, the growing gap between the rich and the poor countries, and this is where there is the question of what we can do, what India can do. What is India's validity? I hope my hon. friend, Mr. Krishna Menon, one of the architects of the concept of non-alignment and peaceful coexistence, will go along with me when I say that the natural extension of non-alignment and peaceful coexistence is in international cooperation. It is an international cooperation based not on the domination by a few countries over the rest, but an international cooperation based on the interest of all countries, especially of the developing countries. History has seen the exploitation and the developing countries today owe a responsibility to developing countries as they owe their development and prosperity due to the exploitation of these developing countries.

Therefore the valid question that comes up before us is this. What is India going to do in this situation? We cannot forget the geographic fact that we are in Asia. Our primary responsibility is to try to build up institutions in Asia which are willing to cooperate. It is a matter of deep regret that today—even after two decades after most of the countries have become independent,—there is no Asian organisation for the Asian Ministers and representatives of the Asian peoples to sit together to ponder over these questions. Our primary responsibility is to think in terms of assisting in the building up of some of these Asian institutions.

Much has been said about a peace zone, a zone of peace in the Indian ocean. But how can there be a peace zone unless we seek identity of interest among the countries that border Indian ocean?

Sir, to say that no one will come here is not an answer. Our fiat does not run all over the world. We cannot say no navies or no foreign countries will come into this area because we have no means of preventing them. Any initiative can come only when we in Asia try to coordinate our action and build in Asia an understanding in which the interest of the people of Asia are protected.

We had made a modest beginning. An Asian Council of Ministers was formed under the aegies of ECAFE and I think it is a matter of deep regret that this was allowed to die out. One does not hear of it. One does not see any tangible results coming from it.

We had a scheme in this country whereby we were trying to utilise the surplus of one country for the developmental processes of the other

countries. We initiated an arrangement with Iran whereby we would be able to utilise their surpluses in oil resources in building up fertiliser plants in this country on joint collaboration basis. We had also a scheme of sharing of resources when we proposed a consortium between the tea companies of India and the tea companies of Sri Lanka so that we could go into joint marketing of the surplus that exist in both the countries. One does not hear of both these projects today. Unless we are able to think in terms of larger association, the country tends to get isolated. It gives opportunity for other countries to come in the region and try to deepen their own associations and defence pacts and economic arrangements. This is where economic diplomacy is of the greatest importance. Next year China will enter ECAFE, from the reports that we have today. What is going to be our strategy when Chinese becomes an active member of the economic association that governs Asia or that helps Asian countries? What is going to be the role of China? What is our assessment? What is going to be our reaction? The Foreign Minister has very kindly devoted a considerable portion of his opening speech to Asia. I welcome it because it is in Asia that we have got to make the beginning and then when these institutions begin to take shape, we have got to concert them with similar institutions in other continents where there are large numbers of developing countries, whether of Africa or Southern America, the Latin American countries or others; then only, we can think in terms of a meaning of *detente* for the developing countries. Otherwise, a great risk remains that it may become a detente only for the few and may create complications for us more than what we have seen in the past. That does not mean that it may become a *detente*. I think that it is one of the things that we have all to recognise, to welcome and to appreciate that thre is lessening of tension. But lessening of tension between a few should not be a cause of increasing of tension between others, but it must aim at a general lessening of tension.

The *detente* that we have been talking about is an interesting phenomenon in the sense that it has been born out of the new confidence that these countries have acquired. Unfortunately, we have not been able to acquire this confidence in the developing countries. In our own region, we have not acquired the confidence with which we can deal with our neighbours, and that is largely because our own economies have not reached a stage where we can be confident of greater initiative and action. But even so, at some point of time we have got to take these risks and of operating from confidence and persuading other countries also to operate from confidence, so that there is a general appreciation that the prosperity of one country will not be at the cost of the prosperity of another or that the prosperity of one country will lead to the domination of another country. This is where what I said earlier acquires double importance, namely that the prosperity should be colinked in a manner in which all the countries have a stake in the prosperity of one another.

Much has been said about the United States and the Soviet Union and about our steps, if one may so call it, of trying to normalise relations with the United States. I would say that there is nothing wrong in our taking initiatives for normalising relations with several countries, whether it is the United States, or whether it is China or whether it is any other country. If we are pledged to peaceful co-operation, if we are pledged to peaceful coexistence, then the normal expectation is that there would be peaceful relations between countries. But it is equally important that friendship with one country should not be at the cost of the other. I hope that I can speak for the Foreign

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Minister when I say that our friendship with the United States will certainly not be at the cost of our friendship with the Sovie Union or any other country. We do share certain ideals with the Soviet Union and we share certain ideals with the United States. Both are democratic countries, despite what the administration of the United States may have done in one circumstance or another. I entirely agree with Shri H. N. Mukherjee when he says that one of the tragedies of the medern world has been the attitude of the United States towards colonial countries and the attitude of the United States in Viet Nam. History will never pardon the administration, the administrators, and the people who were responsible for the barbaric acts of war and annihilation in Viet Nam.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Will history pardon that State which has crushed Czechoslovakia and Hungary also?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I am sorry if the hon. Prof. Samar Guha is feeling neglected. I shall presently come to him also.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Not neglected. But crime is a crime; it may be done by any superpower anywhere in the world.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: We share with the US values of democracy and certain freedoms. We also share many values with the Soviet Union. Our common struggle against colonialism is an example which will remain in history as one of the fundamental co-operations for peace and prosperity. It is, therefore, important that we preserve these values wherever they are.

There is only one other matter to which I would wish to refer. That is, that whatever happens, it is important for India to remain active in the international world. That does not mean that we have not been active, nor that we are inactive. But the situation today calls for greater acivity. It is a matter of pity that when Asian solutions are being thought of, we seem to be out of the picture. When one thinks of peace in Vietnam, when one thinks of arrangements that will come, it appears India is not in the picture. It is not enough to say that we have to be invited by both sides, that we cannot be participants unless we are invited by both sides. Canada is saying the same thin, and yet she is being invited to this conference. But it is important that we create conditions in which it is useful to have India. I would not go into the past history. I have had occasion in this House to refer to how we remained in the picture in the earlier solutions that were thought of in Vietnam, even though we were not initially invited to that conference. It is still not too late for us to think in terms of active co-operation in finding peace in Vietnam. It is not enough to say that it should be left to the US, the DRVN or to the people of South Veitnam joining in. If there is any group of foreign powers to determine peace in Vitenam, India must be amongst that group that is active there. Otherwise, we will gradually slide out of the Asian scene.

The same thing applies to West Asia. Unless the arrangements envisage a position for India, not a position of dominance, not a position of interference, but a position of co-operation, we may slide out of the scene. It is not enough to say that we have to be invited to go. Of course, an invitation is useful, but there are many ways of getting an invitation.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I am thankful to you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, for giving me an opportunity now although my priority is not so high.

The hon. Sardarji has made a rather very quick geographic survey of recent global events, unfortunately without giving us clearly an evaluation of the new developments and new orientation in the international world, particularly in regard to diplomacy and the lesson we can derive for our national benefit. Strangely,

we are witnessing today the definition of either erstwhile or potential enemies losing its significance. We find that the concept of ideology or military alignment in the international area has undergone a radical change. We are finding new alignments inconceivable even a few years before. Perhaps five years before nobody could even imagine that it was possible; that those countries which were so inimical to one another like the United States and China, China and Japan or Russia and Germany could come together in such kind of pacts as have recently been enacted between those countries. It is one of the unique phenomenon, I should say a miracle in reorientation of international diplomacy that we are witnessing today which has its effect on military alignments also, apart from politics. We find that the importance of the NATO block or the Warsaw block, or the SEATO or the CENTO is increasingly missing.

It is very natural that India could have taken pride in this new develipment because after our Independence for the first two decades, India was scrupulously fighting for a policy of non alignment in the international world. The Indian image was very bright as a non-aligned country. But unfortunately in the last one or two years the Indian image of non-alignment is not as shining as it was before, however much we may wish that our image as a non-aligned country remained as it was before. We have not been able to convince international powers that India remains a non-aligned power as before This is because our Government has allowed itself to be identified too much in international politics and international diplomacy with a super power. If we really want that not only the Indian Ocean but the whole of the Indian sub-continent together with the Indian Ocean should be neutralised from the influence of international power blocs, then it is absolutely essential that India must try, consciously try hard, to restore her image as a non-aligned power. There lies the key to the problem of neutralisation of the Indian subcontinent as well as the Indian Ocean.

The test of success of our foreign policy is not in making a good survey of international events or writing a good thesis on it; the test is—I shall again use the word neutralisation—whether as a first step, as an immediate step we can neutralise Pakistan. By using the word 'neutralisation', I mean this. The deformed Pakistan is standing today, not on its legs, but on two crutches, one supplied by China and the other by the United States. The sooner Pakistan is denied these two crutches, more quickly will Pakistan be brought to *terra firma* of realism, that has happened after the emergence of Bangla Desh. Why do I emphasise that India should strive hard for restoration of her image as a non-aligned power? There lies the key again to the question whether we shall be able to take away the crutches from the deformed Pakistan.

I know there are friends who do not grudge Mr. Nixon meeting a certain set of politicians in the international world. But when India, for her own interests, wants to have a certain kind of understanding and relations with a certain power, our friends see ghosts in them. As Indians of the Indian soil, believing in the Indian heritage, Indian tradition and freedom, we must look at it as a non-aligned power. The whole success of the future of our international relations depends on how quickly we can normalise our relations with China on the one hand and the United States on the other, not at the cost of Russia. It does not mean that it is at the cost of any country. Our relations with other countries as a nonaligned power should be viewed from our national perspective, national interest and national objective. For that, it is absolutely necessary that we should try our best ingeniously to restore normal relations with China and the United

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States. I use the word "ingeniously" because the minister said that we have not been able to make progress in getting response from China. But now to Peking many doors have been opened through Tokyo, London, Paris and Bonn. We can now see clearly the events developing in China, if not through the window of Delhi, through the other windows which have been opened. We can take advantage of those windows to get into the mind of China.

We should also disabuse and remove the apprehension of China regarding the Indo-Soviet Treaty. We should make it clear that the treaty is not directed against China in the sense that we are a party to the strategic containment of China from the southern region. This apprehension is standing in the way of normalisation of our relations with China. The basic condition for affording an opportunity for normalisation of our relations with China has radically changed The former axis of rivalry between Delhi and Peking has changed. The axis of rivalry is no longer between Delhi and Peking. The axis of rivelry is now between Peking and Moscow. It will be wrong and dangerous for a democratic country like India to get into the jaws of two super communist powers. You must be careful about it. If you are careful, certainly it will be possible for us to quickly normalise our relations with China, provided we can disabuse China of her apprehension in regard to the Indo-Soviet Treaty.

About the United States, I know many of my friends will call me reactionary—I want normalisation of our relations with the United States. We knew the emissions and commissions of the United States. But may I say, we do not look to the past but to the future. It is in our own interest that we should normalise our relations with the United States. Some members of the ruling party, including the Congress President, have been making valuble charges, undefined and unidentified charges of CIA activity in India. This kind of kite-flying does not add to the dignity of a big country like ours. Identify them; I will have nothing against that. But unidentified voluble charges neither and to our dignity nor to our interests. Therefore, we should be careful about them. If Shri B.K. Nehru's visit can bridge up the difference between India and Washington, I will hail his visit to the United States; I will not decry it.

The hon. Minister said in the morning that the Government was making good progress with Pakistan in regard to the implementation of the Simla Agreement. Yes, we are making good progress, but towards what? Towards wature inside Pakistan. The second mistake, which we are continuing, is that we are moving on the basis that dealing with Pakistan we have made three fundamental, basic mistakes. I will mention those three mistakes. Firstly, we made a premature move to negotiate with Pakistan before the political events, after the emergence of Bangladesh, were allowed to mature inside Pakistan. The second mistake, which we are continuing, is that we are moving on the basis that we fought two separate wars against Pakistan, although our war with Pakistan was one single war. But we treated it as two years. one on the eastern front and another on the western front. We have proceeded to negotiate with Pakistan on the basis of that, we have tried to settle the question of prisoners of war with Pakistan on the basis of that two-war theory.

The third mistake we have made is that we have emphasized too much on the politics of bilateralism. Bilateralism is good for our international relations but not for countries that belong to the Indian sub-continent, because that would be unrealistic. Because of the history and geo-physical situation of the Indian sub-continent, we cannot think of bilateralism because there are three countries inextricably involved there. We have to

take lessons from recent developments in East and West Germany, North and South Vietnam, North and South Korea; things are changeing outlooks are changing and countries are changing and as such we have to think of new types of diplomacy, new outlook and new ideas for the entire Indian sub-continent. Peace is indivisible and security is indivisible. We entered into negotiation with Pakistan, excluding Bangladesh and the result was the Simla Agreement. I know I will be dubbed. I do not know by what terms, but I would say that because of our mistake of having premature and unrealistic negotiations with Pakistan in the form of Simla Agreement, we have deterred, we have deferred, and we have allowed the recognition of Bangladesh to recede. If we had insisted that Bangladesh must be a party to the negotiations, if we had insisted that peace is indivisible in the Indian sub-continent. Pakistan would have been obliged, compelled, to recognise Bangladesh and Bangladesh would have got its rightful place in the United Nations by now. I am sure you have seen the statement of Shri Samad about tripartite negotiations regarding the problems of the Indian sub-continent. Peace, security, friendship, amity and neutralisation of the influence of the foreign powers in the Indian sub-continent cannot be achieved without tripartite negotiations, where India, Bangladesh and Pakistan will have to sit together, deal the whole problem together and come to an agreement together. Because of our historic and geophysical position, we cannot escape from tripartite talks for durable peace in this area.

With Bangladesh we are doing quite well at the governmental level. But we have plugged communion, communication, negotiation, exchange of ideas and friendship at the popular level by unnecessarily introducing passports and visa, which have led Mr. Bhutto to talk of Muslim Bengal, and which have created a lot of misunderstanding inside Bangladesh. I congratulate Bangladesh for on the 17th they are giving to themselves a new Constitution on the basis of nationalism, democracy, socialism and secularism. I hope Bangladesh will lead the Indian sub-continent by giving a new philosophy of secular nationalism, when for the last 25 years we have not been able to change even the names of Muslim and Hindu Universities. Bangladesh has banned all communal parties. Bangladesh will lead India and Pakistan to a new future of non-communal nationalism for the whole of the sub-continent.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Mr. Dinen Bhattacharyya opened his speech by complaining that the hon. Fireign Minister did not spell out in detail the achievement of our foreign policy. But he forgets that in international diplomacy, what is not spoken is sometimes more important than what is spoken. Our hon. Foreign Minister is a master in that art. Therefore, if he has not been able to gather from what the hon. Foreign Minister has not spoken, he should blame himself and complement the hon. Foreign Minister whenever that may be.

Today, when we are discussing about international situation and international politics, and while doing so, we must take into account certain factors that have taken place in the last year, namely, *detente* between China and U.S.A., the *detente* between U.S.A. and U.S.S.R., the Indo-Soviet Treaty and the re-structuring of the entire geo-political situation in the Indian sub-continent on the emergence of Bangla Desh. We cannot today discuss effectively and objectively and international situation, without keeping our mind open to these factors. With these factors in view, I shall try to analyse our relationship with other countries, firstly, with our immediate neighbour Pakistan and, then, with other countries.

Coming to the speech made by Prof. Samar Guha who is not here now, I found in his speech absolute condradiction when he said on the one hand

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it is our duty to neutralise Pakistan and on the other criticised Simla agreement. How can we neutralise Pakistan? According to him we can neutralise Pakistan by taking away the two crutches upon which Pakistan is standing the crutch of China and the crutch of U.S.A. I ask him: Why is it that we have taken a pledge to redeem and make successful the Simla Agreement? One of the very basic objective of the Simla Agreement is to take away these crutches upon which Pakistan is standing. We should not forget that the main obstacles which have come in the way of implementing the Simla Agreement today are, firstly, the internal stresses put on Mr. Bhutto by the military regime in Pakistan and, secondly, stresses put in by external forces, of China and also America.

After all, if the Simla Agreement succeeds, certain basic consequences will follow. The consequences will be that, firstly, it will mark a definite and positive decline of influence of China and America on policies of Pakistan. Secondly, if the Simla Agreement succeeds, the two crutches upon which Pakistan is standing today, according to Prof. Samar Guha himself, will be taken away. I think, if Simla succeeds, we will achieve the objective which he has asked us to achieve.

Then, we should also remember that if the Simla Agreement succeeds, it will mean a shift in the attitude of many pro-Pakistan countries and that will be definitely beneficial to our country. It will mean a victory of popular forces over military forces, it not democratic forces in Pakistan. If we want lasting and durable peace in the sub-continent, obviously, we must try for this victory.

I want to make it clear that when we entered into the Simla Agreement, we did not enter into that with any petty shop-keeper's attitude in order to achieve certain bargaining advantages, simply because we were in a position of bargaining. We entered into the Simla Agreement with an honest and pious hope for lasting and durable peace. We will continue to do whatever is possible to make this agreement success. Let us hope that Pakistan will also reciprocate.

As I have said, in the changing structure of Indian sub-continent today, our foreign policy should have a new outlook and should undergo a new assessment. Up till a few years ago, Pakistan, as an ideological concept, put a posture of protecting Muslim interests and, because of that posture, we found that some Muslim countries which otherwise had very friendly relations with us, at the moment of our crisis with Pakistan, tried to dessert us or at least were indifferent to us. Today, after the emergence of Bangladesh, Pakistan cannot put before the International world that posture because the happenings that have taken place during the last year have amply proved to the international world that Pakistan is not a nation which has really protected the Muslim interests as it professed to be.

Secondly, we should not forget that, numerically, today Pakistan stands only third in the Muslim world and, therefore, on the basis of these changes we can think in terms of making certain amount of adjustment, certain amount of re-thinking, certain amount of revising, in our attitude with the Muslim and particularly Arab world. Till this moment we have treated the Arab world as a homogenous unit, as a bloc, and our atti- shown extreme hostility towards us. One of the reasons why we did not there are certain countries in the Arab world today which, unfortunately, even in the moment of crisis, in spite of our good wishes to them, have shown extreme hostility towards us. One of the reasons why we did not want to alienate the Arab world as a whole from us was because that would have helped Pakistan to achieve its objective. But when the very ideological concept of Pakistan has been dead after the emergence of Bangladesh, I think, the time has come when we can revise our attitude towards the Arab world; and instead of

treating it as a homogenous bloc, we can start thinking of taking individual stand in terms of individual countries in the Arab world itself. That is a view-point which I submit for consideration before the hon. Minister of External Affairs.

Then I come to our relations with America. I do not know why our Communist friends, Marxist friends and also the right Communists friends, are so very sensitive about normalising relationship with America. After all, in the international policies in international diplomacy, countries do not stand glove to glove as if to fight a game until the other party is either knocked out or surrenders. International diplomacy is a game of chess where manoeuvres have to change with counter-manoeuvres of the other party. If a detente can take place between America and Russia and America and China, there is no reason why there cannot be a detente between us and America. Two significant factors have taken place on account of which, I think, a significant change in American attitude towards India can be expected. The first one is the emergence of Bangladesh. The two significant factors which came in the way of normal relations between India and the USA in the recent part were: America's attitude to Pakistan particularly in reference to Bangladesh, and, secondly, America's commitment in Indo-China. Because we spoke in extremely strong terms on the basis of our longstanding and inevokable attitude and ideology in respect of the Vietnam issue, America had, to a certain extent, a hostile attitude towards us. But, if newspaper reports are any indication, perhaps America is slowly getting away from its commitment in Indo-China. Also, Bangladesh has become a reality today. So one of the two stumbling blocks between USA and India have disappeared and other is the process of disappearing. In that context, I do not know why any one should be sensitive if we talk in terms of normalising our relations with America. If China invites Mr. Nixon to Peking according to our Marxist friends that is a good thing for the world. But if we want to normalise relations with America, then they say that we become a tool of the capitalist world! I will ask my Marxist friends to avoid these double standards and have a uniform standard—the two popular phrases which are extremely popular at least to Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu.

Then I come to our relations with China. Whatever may be said, unless China is prepared to give up its spirit of expansianism in Asia, unless it is prepared to see the relations that India has no such idea of expansion, I do not think of immediate prospects of any better relations with China. Our doors are open, our hands are open, for better relations with China, but I have my own apprehension; as things stand today, I do not see a very bright feature at least in immediate future.

As you are ringing the bell, I will conclude by making a freference to only three points in a couple of minutes. My first submission to the Minister of External Affairs is that, perhaps, the time has come when we should have a more positive approach towards Japan. Nobody can deny that within the next decade Japan will be one of the strongest forces in the international scene and its voice will count very much in the international community. The people of both these countries have mutual respect for each other. We should try to open up new avenues with Japan; we should also try to open up new avenues with the other countries of South East Asia.

Before I conclude, I want to make a mention about two more points.

One is regarding Indians staying abroad. We have seen what has happened in Uganda. I am sure the Foreign Minister or the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will take steps to protect their interests. But, one thing we should remember that these Indians residing in Africa or in countries

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outside India project the image of the country abroad and to that extent, their projection of the image, their relationship with the local people play its own part in projecting our image before these countries. Therefore, if the Indian residents of those countries, want that in their moment of crisis we should come to their help which is their duty also to see that they behave in a manner so that our image in those countries may remain extremely high and the basic values for which we stand today in the international community care projected in just and proper perspective.

Lastly, the other aspect to which I would like to make a mention and which has been mentioned by Prof. Mukherjee also is the necessity of co-ordination in the economic and foreign relations of the country. After all, we cannot have a non-aligned foreign policy successfully implemented unless we are self-reliant. Whatever one may say about aid without strings, we hae seen from our past experience that the donor countries always expect a sense of gratitude from the receiving countries. The donor countries always carry a feeling that it is the moral duty of the receiving countries to follow them and to abide by them The receiving country on the other hand feels that as the aid is without strings, it is entitled or at least it has the freedom to act in any manner as it likes. This leads to tensions in the international community. We cannot have international brotherhood when such things prevail. Therefore, if we want successful implementation of our foreign policy, we must be economically strong and independent. Therefore, I appeal to the Foreign Minister to have better co-ordination with the Foreign Trade Ministry because it has a direct relationship with our foreign policy.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विश्व के बदलते हुए प्रान-चित्र से एक बार फिर यह बात स्पष्ट हो गई है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में आज भी न कोई स्थायी मित्र होता है और न कोई स्थायी शत्रु होता है, प्रत्येक राष्ट्र अपने स्वार्थ का विचार करता है यह बात अलग है कि स्वार्थ को शान्ति, लोकतन्त्र, स्वतन्त्रता या कम्युनिज्म के आवरण में लपेट कर रखा जाता है चीन और अमेरिका का निकट आना कुछ वर्ष पहले एक अकल्पनीय घटना थी । लेकिन यह घटना सम्भव हो गई । आज उसकी प्रशंसा की जा रही है । उसे देता का नाम दिया जा रहा है । हम देख रहे है कि अमेरिका कल तक जिन च्यांग काई शेक को सिर पर बिठा कर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रंगमंच पर परिक्रमा करता था उन्हें उसने बता दिया । दूसरी ओर चीन का रवैया यह है कि वह कल तक विश्व भर मे मुक्ति संग्रामों का सिरताज बनने का दवा करता था लेकिन जब बंगला देश का सवाल आया तो संकीर्ण स्वार्थ से प्रेरित होकर, मैं उसे संकीर्ण स्वार्थ कह रहा हूं, उसने बंगला देश के मुक्ति संग्राम की पीठ मे छुरा भोंकने मे सकोच नही किय । सोवियत रूस भी यद्यपि कम्युनिज्म के नारे लगाता है किन्तु अपने हितों को प्रमुखता देता है । इसमें कोई मुझे शिकायत नही है । लेकिन शिकायत तब होती है जब हमारे देश में विदेश नीति का निर्धारण राष्ट्र के हितों के आधार पर नहीं, किसी विशेष विचारधारा के आधार पर तय करने का फैसला किया जाता है ।

उदाहरण के लिए अभी इस बात की चर्चा की गई कि जब अमेरिका ने विअतनाम में फिर से बम वर्षा शुरू कर दी और हमारे कुछ मित्र निक्सन को हत्यारा और किसिंजर को

मैसेंजर आफ डैथ कह कर उनकी निन्दा कर रहे थे तब क्रेमलिन के विशाल भवन में निक्सन और किसिंजर के स्वागत के लिए लाल गलीचा बिछाया जा रहा था। अगर रूस अपने हित में जिसे वह विश्व हित का नाम देता है, अमेरिका से मित्रता करे तो न तो साम्राज्यवाद आड़े आता है न कम्युनिज आड़े आता है, लेकिन हमारी विदेश नीति में अगर थोडा भी लचीलापन लाने का प्रयत्न किया जाय तो उसे एक आइडियोलाजी के खम्भे से बाध कर जड बनाने की कोशिश की जाती है।

यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है, मगर है यह सच कि आज भी दुनिया के फैसले शक्ति के आधार पर होते है। हम इस स्थिति को बदलना चाहते है, यसच है लेकिन हमे वास्तविकता की धरती पर पैर रख कर चलना पड़ेगा, कल्पना के लोक मे विचरण करने से काम नही चलेगा। यह चीन की शक्ति का प्रताप है कि जापान के प्रधान मन्त्री को पेकिंग की न केवल यात्रा करनी पडी मगर अपने आक्रमण के लिए माफी मागनी पडी। जो हमारे मित्र चीन से नार्मलाइजेशन की बात करते हैं उन्हें समझ लेना चाहिए--नो नार्मलाइजेशन विदाउट न्यूक्लोराइजेशन। जब तक हम ऐटामिक शक्ति नही बनगे, जब तक हमारा चीन की शक्ति से सन्तुलन नही होगा, जब तक दोनों देशों क यह पता नहोगा कि युद्ध का अर्थ विजय नहीं विनाश है, तब तक शान्ति नहीं होगी।

रूस और अमेरिका के मित्र बनने का यही रहस्य है। दोनों की ताकत बराबर है। दोनों लड़ने की भूल नही कर सकते। मुझे समझ मे नही आता कि उठते बैठते हम चीन के सम्बन्ध सुधारना चाहते है, हम चीन से सम्बन्ध सुधारना चाहते है, यह रट क्यो लगाई जाती है। नीति सम्बन्धी वक्तव्य एकाध बार होना चाहिए और जो कुछ आप को करना है परदे के पीछे करिए। दिन रात रट लगा कर भारत को उपहास का विषय मत बनाइए। जब तक चीन के रवैये मे परिवर्तन का सकेत नही मिलता, दोस्ती का एकतरफा हाथ मित्रता पैदा नही करता।

मुझे सदेह है कि चीन भारत के साथ सामान्य सम्बन्ध स्थापित करना चाहेगा। अभी भुट्टो साहब ने इस रहस्य का उद्घाटन किया कि पाकिस्तान क इशारे पर चीन ने बगला देश का प्रवेश यूनाइटेड नेशन्स मे रोक दिया। पहले हमारे नीति निर्माता कह रहे थे और पाकिस्तान के जो प्रतिनिधि आए थे मिस्टर अजीज अहमद उन्होन भी कहा कि चीन ने अपने आप उनका प्रवेश रोका है, हमने नही कहा। लेकिन अब भुट्टो साहब कहते है कि हमारे कहने से रोका है। शायद चीन इस भूखण्ड मे शान्ति नही चाहता, पाकिस्तान का उपयोग करके यहा तनाव बनाए रखना चाहता है। बगला देश के निर्माण के समय चाऊ एन लाई ने जो कुछ कहा उसको भी हम स्मरण रखें। चाऊ एन लाई ने कहा था कि यह अब भारत के विघटन का प्रारम्भ है। अगर चीन के रवैये में परिवर्तन होता है तो बडी खुशी की बात है। लेकिन परिवर्तन का ठोस प्रमाण मिले बिना दिन रात सम्बन्धो को सामान्य बनाने की रट लगाना यह कोई फलदायी विदेश नीति का परिणाम नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी

अमेरिका के साथ हमारे सम्बन्धों में सुधार हो, यह आवश्यक है। लेकिन सुधार तभी हो सकता है जब इस भूखण्ड के बारे में अमेरिका के दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन हो। अमेरिका का एक नक्शा है इस भूखण्ड के बारे में। शायद राष्ट्रपति निक्सन ने एक नक्शा बनाया है और वह कहते थे कि हमने एक अरेंजमेंट सोचा था। भारत ने बंगला देश की मदद करके उस अरजमेंट को बिगाड़ दिया। लेकिन निक्सन साहब लचीले भी हो सकते हैं। अगर वह एक साथ चीन और रूस से मित्रता कर सकते हैं तो उन्हें भारत के सम्बन्ध में या इस भूखण्ड के सम्बन्ध में अपनी नीति पर पुनर्विचार करने में संकोच नहीं होना चाहिये। अमरीका अगर नये सिरे से विचार करे तो भारत सरकार कुछ हमारे इन मित्रों के कहने के आधार पर इन सम्बन्धों को सुधारने में संकोच न करे।

केवल सोवियत रूस पर निर्भर रहना—एक अच्छी नीति नहीं है। सोवियत रूस हमारा मित्र है, मित्रता के इन बन्धनों को हम सुदृढ़ करना चाहेंगे, लेकिन सोवियत रूस की मित्रता का अर्थ यह नहीं हो सकता कि हम अपने सब आपशन्ज बन्द कर दें, सारे दरवाजे अपने लिये रोक दें और केवल रूस की दया-दृष्टि पर निर्भर रहें। यह देश के हित में अच्छी नीति नहीं होगी। जो रूस समर्थक हमारे मित्र ऐसी सलाह देते हैं, वे रूस का हित भले ही करते हों, लेकिन भारत का हित संवर्धन नहीं करते।

16 hrs.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन ने भारत-सोवियत सन्धि का स्वागत किया था। उस सन्धि ने बंगला देश की मुक्ति में हमारी मदद की। उस सन्धि में कहा गया था कि सोवियत रूस हमारे अन्दरूनी मामलों में दखल नहीं देगा। यह सन्धि की शर्त है—आर्टिकल 1 में कहा गया था—

"Article 1: Each party shall respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the other party and refrain from interfering in the other's internal affairs".

मैंने अपने भाषण में कहा था—सोवियत रूस अगर यह वायदा करता है तो यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। हम उनके अन्दरूनी मामलों में दखल नहीं देना चाहते, लेकिन हम उन्हें अपने अन्दरूनी मामलों में दखल देने की इजाजत नहीं देंगे? सन्धि से पहले वह दखल देते थे, साल भर चुप रहे और अब फिर उन्होंने दखल देना शुरू कर दिया है। मैं एक समाचार पत्र की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं—

Moscow Hails Election:

"Moscow, Nov. 29: The Orissa Chief Minister Mrs. Mandini Satpathy's eletion was described here yesterday as victory for India's democratic forces. A report circulated by the official news agency on the election said that reactionary forces had challenged the candidate of the ruling party."

अगर कोई स्वतन्त्र पत्र इस तरह के विचार प्रकट करे तो शिकायत का कारण नहीं है। लेकिन वहां स्वतन्त्र पत्र नहीं हैं। वहां तो सम्वाद समिति भी स्वतन्त्र नहीं है। दूसरे—यह आफिशियल रिएक्शन है अगर आफिशियल रिएक्शन यह है कि एक पार्टी का उम्मीदवार जीतेगा तो रूस कहेगा कि लोकतन्त्रवादी शक्तियों की विजय हुई

है और अगर एक पार्टी का उम्मीदवार हार जायगा तो कहा जायगा कि प्रतिक्रियावादी शक्तियों की हार हुई है—हम अपने घर मे एक दूसरे को प्रोग्रेसिव कह सकते है, रिएक्शनरी कह सकते है, लेकिन रूस को इजाजत नही दे सकते कि हमारे देश के घरेलू मामलो मे दखल दे और किसी को प्रोग्रेसिव और किसी को रिएक्शनरी कहे। अगर कल अमरीकी राष्ट्रपति किसी पार्टी को प्रोग्रेसिव या रिएक्शनरी कहना शुरू कर दे तो क्या यह हमारे मामलो मे दखल नही होगा।

इसी तरह की एक खबर तास ने भी छापी थी। वह भी एक सरकारी सम्वाद-समिति है और मैने पत्र लिख कर विदेशी मत्री जी का ध्यान उस की तरफ दिलाया था, लेकिन कोई जवाब नही मिला, यहा तक कि पत्र की पहुच भी नही मिली। . .

श्री एस० ए० शभीम (श्रीनगर) : वह डरते हैं कोई बम न हो।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम चाहते है कि हम सोवियत रूस को स्पष्ट कर दे कि हमे मित्र चाहिये, मालिक नही चाहिये। बराबरी के आधार पर मित्रता होगी। सोवियत रूस को हम घरेलू मामलो में दखल देने की इजाजत नही देगें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय शिमला सम्मेलन से जो आशायें की गई थी वे पूरी नही हुई। मुझे इस के लिये खुशी नही है, मुझे इस लिये अफसोस है। शायद हम ने जल्दबाजी में शिमला समझौता कर लिया। भुट्टो की टोकरी में सारे अण्डे रख कर हम ने बुद्धिमत्ता का परिचय नहीं दिया। आज हमारे सेनापति लाहौर गये है। वह पहले भी लाहोर गये थे। सीमाकन के सवाल पर गाडी अट गई है। क्या इस के पीछे सारे पाकिस्तान का दृष्टिकोण प्रतिबिम्बित नही होता है? अगर हम डेढ मील का इलाका छोडने के लिये तैयार नही है और छोडना भी नही चाहिये तो अपने प्रधान सेनापति को लाहौर का आवागमन करने का कष्ट उठाने देने की क्या आवश्यकता है? उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस दिन बगला देश के राष्ट्रपति और उनके सहयोगी हमारी राजधानी में, थ उसी दिन दिल्ली के समाचार पत्रो मे बगला देश के हत्यारे टिक्का खा का हमारे प्रधान सेनापति के साथ फोटो छपा था। उन्हे यह अच्छा नही लगा। उनके साथ आए हुए कुछ लोगो के साथ मेरी बात हुई। उन की वेदना को हम समझे। बगला देश मे यह भावना पैदा हो गई है कि भारत बगला देश की उपेक्षा कर के पाकिस्तान के साथ दोस्ती के सम्बन्ध कायम करना चाहता है।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: That is absolutely wrong. He canot attribute this to our friendly country, Bangla Desh. It is unfair to us, it is unfair to Bangla Desh.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: This my reading of the situation.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): It is at least a reasonable assumption.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं पूछना चाहता हूं—शिमला में आपने भुट्टो से यह क्यो नही कहा कि हमारी आपकी बात तब तक पूरी नही होगी, जब तक आप बंगला देश को मान्यता नही देगे और बंगला देश के राष्ट्रपति को भी त्रिपक्षीय वार्ता में बात-चीत करने के लिये नही बलायेंगे। शिमला

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

मे आप पहली बात यह कहते। आप देश को यह बता कर गये थे कि सारे मामले एक साथ तय होगे और आपने टुकडो मे मामला हल कर लिया। अब आप कहते है कि भुट्टो ने वायदा किया था कि बगला देश को मान्यता दे देंगे, लेकिन भुट्टो ने मान्यता नही दी। अब आप सेनापति को लाहोर भजने के बजाय भुट्टो साहब को सूचना दे सकते है कि इस भूखण्ड मे जो भी समस्याये पैदा हुई है, उन को तीनो देशो के नेता मिल कर हल करेगे, सवाल टुकड़ो मे हल नही किया जायगा। कदम-ब-कदम सवाल हल करने की नीति मे हम विफल हो चुके है। इस बार फिर विफल हो गये है। सारे सवाल एक साथ हल करने होगे—इस के लिये पाकिस्तान की बुनियादी नीतियो मे परिवर्तन होना चाहिये।

शेख मुजीबुर्रहमान ने एक भेट मे कहा है—25 सालो से पाकिस्तान चार बातो को अपनी नीतियो का आधार बनाये हुए है। पहली बात—भारत हमारा दुश्मन है। दूसरी बात—हिन्दू काफिर है। तीसरी बात—इस्लाम खतरे मे है। चौथी बात—पूरा जम्मू-काश्मीर पाकिस्तान के कब्जे मे आना चाहिये। क्या इन चार बुनियादी बातो मे पाकिस्तान के रवैये मे कोई परिवर्तन हुआ है? क्या शिमला समझौते के बाद भी पाकिस्तान वास्तविकताओ को स्वीकार करने के लिये तैयार हुआ है? शिमला समझौते में निहित सिद्धान्तो से किसी का विरोध नहीं हो सकता। यह सिद्धान्त बहुत अच्छा है कि हम दोनो आपस मे मिल कर झगडा तय करें, यह सिद्धान्त भी बहुत अच्छा है कि बातचीत से मामला हल होना चाहिये। लेकिन अगर पाकिस्तान बातचीत से मामला हल करना नही चाहता, अगर विदेशी शक्तियो के हथियार के रूप मे हमे कमजोर बनाये रखने का उपकरण बनता है तो शान्ति की हम लोग कितनी ही कामना करे—शान्ति नही आ सकती। शिमला समझौते का भी वही हाल हुआ है जो ताशकन्द समझौते का हुआ था।

मेरा निवेदन है कि हम फिर से इस भूखण्ड की समस्याओ पर एक साथ, जिस मे बगला देश भी सहभागी हो बातचीत के लिये पाकिस्तान को प्रेरित करे और स्थायी शान्ति का आधार रखे। कोई पाकिस्तान से लडाई नही चाहता है। लेकिन लडाई मे जो जमीन हम ने जीती है, उसे हम छोड दे और उसी जमीन को लेने के लिये फिर हमारे जवानो का बलिदान देना पडे—यह कूटनीतिक बुद्धिमता नही होगी। यह अकल का दिवालियापन होगा, जिस का कभी भी समर्थन नहीं किया जा सकता।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यूनाइटेड नेशन्ज मे बगला देश के प्रवेश का मामला आया, जनरल असेम्बली से आया। यूगोस्लाविया ने प्रस्ताव रखा लेकिन उस के साथ एक और प्रस्ताव पेश कर दिया गया—यह प्रस्ताव अर्जेन्टिना ने रखा था—बगला देश के प्रवेश को पाकिस्तान के कैदियो की रिहाई से जोड़ दिया गया। दोनों का क्या सम्बन्ध था? किसी भी देश का यूनाइटेड नेशन्ज मे प्रवेश एक अलग विषय है और आर्टिकल 4 के अनुसार अगर कोई देश शान्ति-चाहता है और चार्टर

मे निहित सिद्धान्तो को स्वीकार करता है और सगठन के दृष्टिकोण मे अगर वह चार्टर के उत्तरदायित्व का निभा सकता है ता उस को जगह मिलनी चाहिये। लेकिन मुझे आश्चर्य है कि यूनाइटेड नेशन्ज मे हमारे डेलिगेशन के लीडर ने इस बात का विरोध नही किया। यह परस्पर विरोधी प्रस्ताव कैसे पास होने दिये गये। कैदियो का मामला अलग है—यह बात हम ने वहा नही कही इस पर बल नही दिया। हम और देशो का इस दृष्टिकोण से सहमत नही करा सके। इस बार फिर ऐसा लगा कि हम यूनाइटेड नेशन्ज मे अकेले है। यह मामला —प्रवेश का मामला— 1949 मे वर्ल्ड कार्ट मे भी गया था और कोर्ट का फैसला है कि किसी देश के प्रवेश करने देन के सवाल के साथ शर्तें नही लगाई जा सकती, लेकिन यहा बगला देश के प्रवेश के सवाल पर शर्तें लगाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। इससे तो यूनाइटेड नेशन्स मे हमारी भूमिका बहुत अच्छी रही ऐसा नही कहा जा सकता। मैं चाहूगा कि विदेश मत्री इस बात पर प्रकाश डाले कि हमने दूसरा प्रस्ताव पास करने का विरोध क्यो नही किया। जहा तक अर्जेन्टीना का सवाल है मुझे याद है अर्जन्टीना यूनाइटेड नेशन्स मे इस प्रस्ताव को लाने का कारण बना था जिसमे कहा गया था कि किसी भी देश के प्रवेश के सवाल पर शर्तें लगाने की छूट नही होनी चाहिए। सच्चाई तो यह है कि प्रवेश के सवाल पर किसी देश को वीटो का अधिकार हो यह बात समाप्त होनी चाहिए। और इस दृष्टि मे यूनाइटेड नेशन्स के चार्टर मे भी परिवर्तन करना जरूरी है। लेकिन जब तक यूनाइटेड नेशन्स बगला देश को मान्यता नही देता कम से कम पाकिस्तान से बात चीत करते हुए हम ऐसा न दिखाये कि हम भी बगला देश की उपेक्षा कर रहे है। मै जानता हू विदेश मत्री उपेक्षा करना नही चाहते लेकिन अगर सरकार के आचरण मे ऐसी भावना निकलती है तो यह दुर्भाग्य है। मै समझता हू अब उन्होने थोडा सा सुधार किया है। स्ट्रेटाइट बातचीत पर उन्होने जोर दिया है।

बगला देश मे भी एक बात कहनी चाहिए कि जिन कैदियो पर आप मुकदमे चलाना चाहते है उनके बारे मे कार्यवाही जल्दी पूरी कर लीजिए। इस मामले को ज्यादा लटकाने की जरूरत नही है। उन्हे बगला देश को वापिस भेजा जा सकता है उन्हे कटघडे मे खडा किया जा सकता है और बाकी मामलो पर हम बगलादेश और पाकिस्तान मिलकर विचार कर सकते है।

उपाध्यक्ष जी केवल नानएलाइनमेन्ट की धारणा काफी नही है हमारे दिमाग मे भी नानएलाइनमेन्टो होनी चाहिए।

श्री अमृत नाहाटा (बाडमेर) यह हृदय परिवर्तन कब हुआ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी यह हृदय परिवर्तन नही है यह आपका शायद कर्ण परिवर्तन है।

हम इस बात के हामी रहे है कि भारत गुटो मे अलग होकर चले स्वतत्र विदेश नीति का निर्धारण करे। हर प्रश्न की कसौटी राष्ट्र का हित होना चाहिए। लेकिन सरकार कभी

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

रूस के साथ जुड जाती है । रूस से लाभ उठा लेना अलग बात है लेकिन उसके इतने आलिंगन मे जाना ठीक नही है कि छूटना मुश्किल हो जाये । अब अमरीका की तरफ झुकने की एक हवा चल रही है । मेरा कहना है कि सबके साथ दोस्ती करे लेकिन राष्ट्र की शक्ति पर विश्वास रखें । आर्थिक दृष्टि से संकट मे फसा हुआ देश, सैनिक दृष्टि से दूसरो पर निर्भर देश, राजनीतिक दृष्टि से . . (व्यवधान) . . संकट से घिरा देश—ऐसा देश जैसी विदेश नीति चाहे उसका अवलंबन नही कर सकता । उसे सीमाओं में बांध कर चलना होता है । हमारी विदेश नीति का लक्ष्य होना चाहिए राष्ट्र के हितों का रक्षण और राष्ट्र का हित इसी बात में है कि हम आर्थिक दृष्टि से सबल हों, सैनिक दृष्टि से स्वावलम्बी हो । हम भारत को रूस, चीन और अमरीका की पक्ति में खड़े रहने लायक बनायें । अगर विदेश नीति इसमें सहायक होती है तो वह सफल है और अगर इसमें सहायक नहीं होती तो विफल है ।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): I am happy that this House has been given an opportunity to discuss our foreign relations. The speeches that have been made from the different quarters have projected different approaches to the question of international relationship. On the one hand there was some criticism that the Simla agreement had proved to be a failure and it was bad; on the other hand there was criticism that in the matter of so-called neutralisation of our relations, improvement of relationship with America, we are committing an act of slide back from the policy we have been pursuing. Another friend of the CP(M) charged us with inaction in the matter of normalisation of relations with China. Different points of view have been projected. I do not want to cover all of them. But it is clear that 1972 is a memorable year for India, not merely because of the atmosphere of detente and normalisation in the international arena, but because in the different areas where India is particularly concerned, events have happened which have vindicated the stand that India has all along taken. Looking back to the year when we got independence and the period during which the basic concept of our foreign policy was evolved, you will recall that India took certain definite stands with reference to certain international problems like the African problem, West Asian problem, Vietnam problem, the problem of admission of China into the UN and so on. Recalling the stand that we have taken the developments that have taken place, we have got justification to draw gratification that the events have proved that the stand we have taken is the correct stand and the international forces are moving in the direction we have indicated. The detente of which we are speaking now is also the line which we have been indicating. We were against blocs and confrontation. We have been pleading for cooperation between big powers and other powers. Now the compulsions of different countries, be it America or others, have taken those countries to a stage in which they have to extend their hands to one another and create conditions of normalisation, without detracting from the basic stand they have taken in regard to other problems. If detente is a thing which can be desired, if the spirit of cooperation and understanding between America and Soviet Union and between America and China could be welcomed, if detente is what we want, certainly it follows as a logical corollary that avenues of detente will have to be explored between India and America. I cannot understand the Nervousness

with which this development is being approached by some friends A sort of understanding does not mean the disavowal of the policies we have been pursuing. We are not giving up the anti-imperialist stand; we are not giving up non-alignment; we are not giving up our stand in regard to Arab countries or South Africa and apartheid. Keeping firm in these basis stands, the question is, whether or not we can have normalisation with regard to other countries I have nothing more to say about this.

My hon. friend, Mr. Vajpayee, as could be expected of him, went at a tangential force against the Simla agreement and the subsequent developments. Listening to him, I have been feeling whether he was really happy with the developments that are taking place or whether he is sorry. Although he said he was sorry, I could feel a sense of satisfaction in him that the Simla agreement is going into rough weather. Is it really going into rough weather or not is the question. It depends on what we expected of the Simla agreement. Did we expect a miracle that overnight everything will be normalised in the sub-continent, that all these questions of delineation, fixation of international frontiers, withdrawal of troops, exchange of prisoners of war, recognition of Bangladesh by Pakistan, etc, will be solved overnight merely because the Simla agreement was signed or is it that the Simla agreement was just the opening of an era wherein the period of bilaterialism could be started? Bilateralism was the fundamental of it. Bilateralism prejudges and denotes that things have not been settled. If everything has been settled, there is no question of negotiations. Negotiation means things remain unsettled; negotiation means things may get into rough wheather. Therefore, this sort of unholy glee which has been demonstrated in certain quarters is, if I may say so, unpatriotic and most uncharitable.

Now, after the Simla Agreement certain things have happened which are to our satisfaction. Looking back a year back, what happened when the confrontation was taking place? In the United Nations 104 countries voted against the stand of Bangladesh. Many events have taken place subsequent to that Bangladesh has been liberated and it has become a sovereign country. Now what is the position? In the place of 104 countries, which have voted against Bangladesh, now 95 countries out of the 132 countries who are members of the United Nations have recognised Bangladesh. Now when the question comes before the General Assembly, instead of voting against that, we find a unanimous resolution being passed recommending that Bangladesh be admitted to the United Nations. Is it something which is brought from the heaven? Or, is it as a result of the developments which have taken place subsequent to the confrontation, passing through the Simla Agreement, passing through the bilaterialism which has been injected into it?

Shri Vajpayee asked why we did not oppose the Argentina resolution. Why should we oppose that? It simply says that the Geneva Convention be observed in the case of prisoners of war. It also says that steps be taken for the normalisation of relations. According to us the prisoners of war should be exchanged according to tripartite discussion. China itself has taken the stand that Bangladesh cannot be admitted because the Geneva Convention has not been observed and the resolution of the Security Council has not been implemented. That resolution can be implemented only by that party to which the prisoners of war had surrendered. That means, by that contention China has conceded that the surrender was to a unified command. If the surrender is to a unified command, it follows as a matter of logical position that it must result in discussion. The Simla

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

Agreement also stipulates that discussion must take place concerning the prisoners of war, whereas the Geneva Convention does not stipulate discussion for the purpose of exchange of prisoners of war. So, a new element has been brought in by the Simla Agreement. Whatever may be said about the Simla Agreement, the discussion has to take place. Therefore, the international convention has been altered to that extent. The question is between whom and under what circumstances the discussion must take place. Once you concede that surrender was to the joint command, it follows that the discussion has got to be tripartite. This is really where we have scored

Shri Vajpayee said that all eggs have been put in the basket of Pakistan. Which eggs, I do not know.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I said Mr. Bhutto.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Let us consider one thing. The implementation of the Simla Agreement would depend to a very large extent on the forces that operate in the different countries. I am asking a question. Suppose the Jansangh which believes in jingoism, is really a powerful party in this country. Would it be possible to go the way we are now going? Would it be possible to restore the atmosphere of peace in the sub-continent? I do not think it would have been possible. So also, if Jamait-i-Islami is powerful in Pakistan, Bhutto may have his own difficulty. The question is whether any attempt is being made or not to implement the Simla Agreement. The difficulties there will be. Bilateralism suggests that difficulties must be overcome by discussion. At the stage of the very first obstacle, are we to throw out the Simla Agreement?

I am not surprised at the plea of the Jansangh that the Simla Agreement is dead, because according to them it was a stillborn child. At the time it was born Shrimati Indira Gandhi was accused of infanticide. If it is not yielding results, there will have to be patience. The question is whether we must have peace in the sub-continent or not. If there must be peace in the sub-continent, the stronger party, the stronger country, will have to play its own role and carry on without surrendering its basic right and basic position which it has taken. We have not surrendered an iota of the basic position that we have taken. We have not surrendered the position that prisoners of war cannot be surrendered unless Bangladesh also agrees to it. We have not surrendered the position that a tripartite discussion is a precedent to the normalisation of relations. But for Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee to say that in order that western area must be delineated Bangladesh must also be at the table is a contention I just cannot conceive of. How is Bangladesh concerned with it? How can Bangladesh, a sovereign country, come into the picture when we are discussing the delineation issue between sovereign India and sovereign Pakistan. Bangladesh cannot come into the picture.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Obviously, the hon. Member has misunderstood me. I did not say that Bangladesh should be associated with the talks now being held between India and Pakistan regarding delieation. I said, for an overall settlement, Bangladesh must be a party. Bangladesh should have been present at Simla Otherwise, we should not have talked to Mr. Bhutto.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: That is what I am saying. Therefore, a piecemeal discussion is possible. An overall settlement will finally come as a result of the piece-meal discussion.

The question is, whether in this subcontinent, an atmosphere of peace must be injected, and for that, the Simla Agreement is the basic thing and we do stand by the Simla Agreement.

Then, a very vital point was raised by my hon. friend, Shri Dinesh Singh, about the arrangement of *detente* between the super powers. The super powers come under that arrangement. But with that arrangement, I feel, the problem of the developing countries are becoming neglected. The problem of South Africa remains as poignant and painful as ever; the problem of South America remains as poignant and painful as ever. The developing countries are being neglected.

When it comes to that position, when the arrangement of *detente* between China, Soviet Union and America is to the disadvantage of developing countries, India may have a new role to play. On the international front, the African countries have their own African Countries' unity organisation; the American countries have their own American Countries' unity organisation; in Europe, a new sort of arrangement is emerging. But coming to the Asian countries, not only there is no organisation worth the name but different countries are at logger-heads. This is the position. We may have to solve that and the Asian countries will have to find their own place. For that, this atmosphere of *detente* has got to be developed in a forthright manner. For that, an arrangement will have to be forged with China. How many times we may attempt is absolutely no question. There is no question of inferiority about it because the two major countries of Asia have got to come together. And that is the absolute necessity of the day.

The spirit of *detente* which I may say India initiated even at the time of confrontation through its policy of non-alignment and understanding is now bearing fruit. Let us not in a chicken-hearted manner do anything which will weaken the spirit of *detente* but we go on to do everything in order that in the sub-continent we may come to a settlement of peace and such arrangement so that economically we go ahead. The forces of anti-imperialism, anti-neo colonialism, may be strengthened and developing countries may be given a helping hand to progress and a world of peace and prosperity may be ushered in.

With these words, I congratulate the hon. Foreign Minister for the policies that are being pursued by the Government.

SHRI V. K. KRISHNA MENON (Trivandrum): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Government in its wisdom has said that this debate is to consider the international situation. Of course, it is natural that the main spokesman, the Foreign Minister, should deal only with such aspects of it as are possible to be dealt with within the time at his disposal and also, perhaps, within the limitation of field that belongs to him.

It is not possible for any Member in this House to ignore the fact that we have an audience much vaster than this country while dealing with the international affairs. Without any disrespect to anybody on this side, we cannot treat this as a party affair, not even the ruling party, and if that is done, when there are retorts from the other side, it becomes a skirmish in this way. (*Interruption*). Legislators, public men and public opinion, generally, cannot be as educated on International affairs as they should be owing to the vastness of the problems, and we should not add to the confusion.

The Foreign Minister has made it difficult by laying down a dictum that there is *detente* in the world; he means, in the world and not in any particular country; that is to say, relaxation of tension. With great respect and without being unduly critical, I would say that I have experience of similar *detente* in the last 15 years so many times. That is to say, it is almost a condition of international phraseology. You bend some muscles and afterwards there is relaxation; as is the human body so is the body politic.

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Now, what is this *detente* that we have? I yield to no one in saying that perhaps the most important event since the conclusion of the Second World War is the undoing of the broken speech, the relations between the two independent sovereign countries of Germany, first of all, the recognition by the countries in the Western alliance of the German Democratic Republic as a sovereign independent nation; and the second, recognition, not in so many words but in fact, of the Order-Neisse frontier on the east, thus solving a question which could not be solved by the conference of four Powers; the agreement between two Germanies, more or less, cut through all that and the very disputed frontiers of Poland and the position of East Prussia—all have been almost settled overnight. I think, it will be relevant and only appropriate that the world should recognise that the initiative in this rested with the Soviet Union. It is quite true that at the right time the West Germany responded. That initiative has fructified and today we have a situation of comparative ease. I would not say, undoing of the broken speech; it remains to be seen; if this progress is in the way of, I would not necessarily say, liquidation, but dwindling of the NATO,—one of the great war combinations of the world thereby dividing Europe into two and the world into two,—that is a great achievement which has taken place. (*Interruptions*).

The most important problem left unsolved in this German issue is the problem of Czechoslovakia, not in the way the gentleman there thinks but in the way that there can be no peace in Europe until the Agreement of Munich is rescinded. (*Interruptions*) German population were shifted about at that time; neither Czechoslovakia nor the rest of Europe will sit quiet until this matter is resolved. In that, this country, in the pre-Independence days, had a voice, though not an effective voice but a voice in the world to express.

Secondly, we should draw our own attention to the fact that between the Democratic Republic of Germany and Poland, there is no passport or Visa, there are no currency restrictions, while here to go from U.P. to Bengal one must have a passport now-a-days. Between these two sovereign countries which attained their maturity at different periods and which have different policies on many matters, there are no restrictions with regard to people's movement. A large number of Germans are working in Poland in the same way as the Poles are working in Germany on account of shortage of labour. It is an example set by two socialist countries in that part of the world.

Then we look to the third aspect of *detente;* the Foreign Minister no doubt, on account of lack of time, did not perhaps refer to that. I ask to be excused. There is certainly no *detente* in regard to Indo-China. We have seen in the last 15 years, in the last 20 years, so many times the United States had committed itself to pledges only to break them. Not so long ago, the American representative came to Geneva for the Conference and sent for the French Ambassador.. (*Interruptions*) At that time also, having agreed to the final act, they repudiated it the next day. I am not a prophet of doom. But, even if this agreement is signed, I am more concerned about what happens after the signature. That is to say, whether the whole paraphernalia of war, the men, the equipment, its aeroplanes, its ships and everything else will be moved from that area and whether war by land, by sea and by air will stop, war by all methods, and then, only, there would be peace and there is as yet no sign of it. There is nothing in the drama of the last 40 days. When two great countries initial an agreement, how can they repudiate it afterwards? There can be questions of numbering of paragraphs and things of that kind but the basic principle is that once the treaty has

been initialled, I have not known any case in international law that it has been repudiated and there is no information till this afternoon that the United States is going to sign the agreement as it stands. It has probably served its purpose for whatever it was worth, since the elections have been over.

There is no country in the world which desires a peaceful end to the war in Vietnam than the Vietnamese themselves and they have gone out of the way to meet the situation. Further more, after having initialled this agreement, what takes place? Even the agreement reached in 1959 said that they will not bomb beyond the 20th Paralled but that was violated. There have been more bombs dropped in Indo-China, more than three times the bombs dropped on all the three fronts in the Second World War and other diabolical weapons were used and that makes the non-user of the atomic weapons somewhat less important than otherwise. So, the war goes on and the war in principle in South Vietnam is diabolical in character since the initialling of the agreement and it is for us—we are also realists in this matter. While welcoming any small mercies there are, any kind of easing of the situation there may be, it is for us to assess whether after the agreement or the actual supply of air power, equipment and so on to the Thieu Government, to the Saigon Government which makes it the third air power in the world, larger than ours, and next only to the United States and the Soviet Union has stopped. Now, where will they go? Supposing there is a signing of the agreement, are the Amercians going to hand them over to the new United Vietnam? No. The idea is apparently to create territory which will remain there permanently as South Korea was and that is the problem with regard to South-east Asian American imperialism. To put it in other words, since you would not give me very much time, unless there are definite indication—I do not say proof, but indications that the essential nature of their imperialist approach has changed, it is not time for us to feel that there has been a real relaxation. So far as that is concerned, you take one part of the world or the other. Take Latin America. The monopolists of the world, the American imperialists operating against the Chilean copper interests, confiscating their goods and what is more, reduce their currency to what it is and freeze whatever deposits they have and they are trying on Chile what they tried and failed in Cuba. Now, it may be that the Chilean Government may not fail because it has a presidential form of Government which may carry on for six years without anything of the kind which has been done in Tamil Nadu. But that does not mean that they could carry through popular measures they wanted to do. But the attack on Chile to-day is an attack on the economic level. In a different way, it is the same as the attack on Vietnam.

In Cuba, the Cubans perhaps are more careful. They did not wait for these things. They took over everything, whether it be hotels, motor cars, whatever it is and immediately went into educating the masses so that there is no illiterate people in Cuba as we have.

So, the attack on the Latin American continent, either be it Peru or Chile or Cuba or in the rest of the Caribbean, is to-day far more intense than it was and it should not be forgotten—sometimes people think that America has developed imperialism only after the Second World War—that America had an empire in South America for the last 130 years and treated it as a colony, even much worse than Pakistan treated East Bengal. That is why they hate them so much. Therefore, she is not a new person in this matter. It is not sufficient to make this perhaps interesting to say this way but we must look what we have to look. The United States has

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got bout 4,300 bases in the World—in other people's countries. They are not bastions of peace, they are portals of war. And, unless there is some indication that there is going to be liquidation of them, or there is going to be a change in the position, we cannot just be thinking that the world is at peace. Now, these 4,300 bases are intended as an attack on the Soviet Union, and encasing them that way, on account of the power of that country, and what is more, there is considerable popular support, let America make no mistake about that. Even those who are against Soviet Union admire this, because there is a general feeling that numbers of people have come to the economic and political reality of freedom and enjoyment.

That takes us to the other question to which the Foreign Minister made a brief reference, namely, European Security. It is n unfortunate word. European Security is not just European Security. .t is world security.

During the last 60 or 70 years two wars have devastated the world; they began in Europe, mainly centered in Germany.

So far as India is concerned, for 350 years, every war in the continent of Europe had an echo over here in our own continent. When France and Britain fought, there was war in this place also and Europe, all along, has been a magazine of the war the whole time and therefore the peace of Europe is something that is not a question of race or country or continent, but it is something which concerns the world as a whole,—apart from the fact that, with the exception of the USA, if it is thought to be a part of Europe, as part of the NATO alliance,—there are very powerful economic strings of the world which are vested in this country. Over and above that, new factors have arisen to which our country has paid very little attention.

There is enormous volume of immigrant labour in the various countries of Europe, living in conditions which not only border on *apartheid*, but are *apartheid*. That is to say, a new situation has arisen in regard to immigrant labour in these countries which only certain sections of the nation oppose. That is a problem of very great importance for us because we have also Africans in far lesser number.

When we look at Africa what is the position? War is being waged upon the black people of Africa. What happens in Mozambique and Angola is war, almost on the side of war in Vietnam, though they have not used the same weapons, where the Mozambique people have brought under control one-third of the area, and, some of these people are people of Indian origin, though they are Mozambique people, they don't at all have any relations with our country.

Now, these liberation movements today are not receiving even our mental alertness as much as it used to before. It is quite true that Government policy supports the African position in Rhodesia, there must be majority rule; it is quite true that we are seized up with *apartheid* and so on. But, it does not strike us that large numbers of people, thousands of them, have been uprooted and taken away from their homes to far away Bantustan, not only losing their property, but losing everything. And, what happened in Africa is something that never happened before.

Over and above that, we are not conscious, diplomatically and politically, of the effective changes which have taken place. Even in the revision of international law, in fact, by the decision of the United Nations recently, they admitted certain colonial freedom movements as observers in the United Nations. There was a time when the question of the Indians in South Africa was discussed, some 5 or 6 years ago. There was a fight for 6 or 7 years and it was said that

it was an internal matter. Today these liberation movements have representatives in the United Nations, not as members, but as observers. This is a big advance in the whole interpretation of international law, recognising what we said at the time of Algeria that 'Sovereignty is in people', only latest by the lid of imperialism, and when we took that, the people became free. These are the great advances that have taken place. But I regret to say that our relations with Africa or the African people are not as good as they should be. The fault may be ours or may not be ours; that makes no difference. But the fact is Africa is an emerging country, and contrary to our schoolboys' education, it is not a country emerging from barbarism but a country with an ancient civilisation. Therefore, I should like to say that I shall, therefore, be very happy to think that the Foreign Minister will be able to announce something in this regard, because I saw in the newspapers this morning that we have gone into some commercial relations with Tanzania or what was formerly called Tanganyika for whose emergence to freedom at that time we also had made our own contributions, and I hope that this Rs. 50 crore agreement is a line of credit which would enable that country to be free and to develop for itself without political interference from other States. A great deal more can be said on this matter, but since there is not much time, I shall say this only.

A great deal has been said about this place which Government chooses to call the Indian sub-continent or the Indian peninsula, I suppose. There is nothing worse in geo-politics than being a peninsula, because we have 3,600 miles of coastline and added to this vast landmasses on the other side to be safeguarded from attack. In this situation, the most important question is not whether the Simla agreement is working well or not. I think that everybody has got his own opinion about it. I said at that time, and my view at that time was that Government had only claimed for the agreement cessation of war, return of the territories and the desire to talk, but the main questions had been left over. But I would like to submit, that from official sources or semi-official sources, this rather very loose use of the words 'international frontier' is something that is going to create a lot of trouble for us. The history of Kashmir is one where we have used phrases without being careful about them, and without being precise, where we have allowed borders, verbal borders to be very wide in that way. The only international frontiers of Kashmir are the frontiers of that Kashmir which was under the suzerainty of the Maharaja and no other international border.

There are any of us including some of my hon. friends who say that well, we must recognise realities now. If recognition of realities means that the aggression of 30 years old must be conceded, then I submit that that is a very dangerous proposition. What is more, if the cease-fire line were moved 30 miles up or down, we would be solving no problem, because the same armies will be there, and we shall have the same question of infiltration the same question of *jehad* and the same question of everything else.

Over and above all that, the situation that has developed is that Pakistan has conceded to China 2,200 miles of territory in the Karakoran and Gilgit areas, and that has brought China right on us. Time does not permit me to develop on this point any further.

When we are talking about *detente* I feel that we must also think whether we are going to the Congress of Vienna when the Czar talked of 'My Christendom and the Fatherhood of God' and set up a tripartite alliance, that is to say, we must consider whether there is not any emergence of a new balance of power, whether the United States is not playing with China in order to balance it against Russia and thus

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create a situation which will be to her own advantage, so that the same position would remain.

I come back to the situation again so far as Viet Nam is concerned, and I hope that nothing will be said by any responsible person here, thinking that this is peace. They said three years ago 'This was peace', and I remember that on that day in New Zealand, the newspapers came out with big posters that that was the end of the war, but the next morning, Mr. Dean Rusk had said that nothing had changed. So, until this is signed we cannot say anything definite, and after that is signed, we have to see whether these people go out or not or whether there is going to be a Saigon territory as such. If there is any unity in South Viet Nam, then the United States can go out. This has nothing to do with normality or abnormality. Every country wants normal relations with other countries, and after some time relations become normal. But the normality of the United States is different from our normalities, and we have got to find a middle way where these normalities are bearable. That is why I say that we must draw some index by which we can say that there is no attempt at economic domination and there is no attempt to build up bases in other territories.

Finally, I come to the question with regard to what is popularly but loosely said as the Indian Ocean being an ocean of peace or something of that kind. I have never been able to understand this. Seas are always peaceful; it is only when you put ships on them that something else happens. We are a littoral State with a coastline of 3,600 miles, and our neighbour Bangla Desh has also got a vast coastline of over thousand miles, and one day I suppose when the relations between our country and Burma are slightly better than what they are now that coastline will also come in and it will all become a part of that area. The only way to ensure peace in this area is to have a strong marine arm, or naval arm. Unless our marine arm or naval arm is strong enough in this part of the world, which today is not as much as it should be, we shall not be in a position even to know whether there are any foreign ships in this ocean. That is literally true. But it is not necessary for us to embark on a naval building programme with the weight and tonnage of other powers. But we must at least know what is happening in the world. Therefore, until the naval arm of this country sufficiently extends, until its electronic apparatus enables you to probe and find out who is and who is not doing what through the process of underwater photography and other devices, as only a few years ago the Americans offered free and *gratis*, for sounding of the Indian Ocean, you cannot have one officer there whose job is to ring the bell.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): One of the striking phenomena an observer of the international landscape today sees is the mighty impact, the emerging scientific civilisation makes on the relations of the various countries. Opening the debate on international situation the External Affairs Minister presented to us a picture of the international situation today, and that picture has been—I do not know why—characterised by my hon. friend, Prof. Hiren Mukherjee, as a simplistic formulation. I think his picture or assessment of the situation reveals a sense of idealism without any illusion. From his assessment of the situation, he was trying to brief us or place before us the picture of the emergence of a climate in international relations where a palpable relaxation of tensions is visible, and this has engenderal a spirit of *detente*. My hon. friend, Shri Krishna Menon, however, has been belittling or de-emphasising the significance of this *detente*.

It is true that in the course of international relations there is the ebb and tide of peace and war. But now it seems a realisation awareness bordering on conviction has been dawning

on world leaders about the ability of science and technology to further strengthen, consolidate and subserve national interests, without prejudice to their respective ideological postulations. If this was not a factor, it is just not possible that overnight Germanies and Koreas, leave along major super powers like the US, the Soviet Union and China, are getting closer.

16.53 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. P. SALVE *in the Chair*]

Therefore, the point to note today is that in a way one of the major foreign policy formulations of this country, namely, friendship with all countries, is fructifying, yielding dividends. It is the very consummation of what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru stood for. He addressed the various chancellories of the world impressing upon them that the cold war would never yield the desired peace. Our steadfastness and adherence to this policy of friendship with all countries has certainly been a major contribution towards peace; at least putting this idea constantly before the international scene. When therefore, today the bi-polarised world which was arrayed itself in opposite camps, leading to cold war, leading to death and destruction in different parts of the world, tries to come together, whatever may be their long-range goals, even as a temporary measure, it has to be accepted; and, we have to contribute from our side to the further consolidation of this new era of *detente* and relaxation of tension. However, the critics of the situation referring to the negative aspects of the emerging situation, have pointed out that this development in international relations could also cast ominous portents or trends. For instance some people have said that this is, in a way, the revival of the Yalta spirit, by which after the conclusion of the Second World War the major powers sought to divide the world and establish a dual directorate of the Soviet Union and the United States with Britain and France as minor partners. Perhaps, by the inclusion of People's Republic of China they envisage a five power directorate. In this context perhaps, our delegation in the United Nations has a special role to play. We have to envisage this possibility also. It may be the negative side of the situation which emerged immediately after the war; the so-called Yalta spirit in the creation of the Security Council with negative vetoes for major powers. This situation namely the present structure of the Security Council has to be changed so that it might be in tune with the current developments in the international field and also to bring it upto date in time with the international developments which took place since the last war. This there should be revision of the United Nations Charter, especially in the composition and functions of the Security Council. It should include powers like Japan, Germany, and no doubt India, Nigeria and Brazil.

I would submit that it is in this context of world relaxation of tension and detente that India's foreign policy has to be evaluated. Even before the world powers did so, we have taken major steps towards bringing the nations closure by our own efforts. The recent Indo-Soviet treaty is a fine example in this direction. We have already seen its effort on relaxation of tensions and we are still enjoying its benefits. It is based on mutual interest It takes into account various aspects including the extension of the area of peace. It is a model which others could follow.

In the same way, in our relations with China we have consistently maintained a friendly attitude. Considering the geopolitical situation and various other points which demand closer relations and considering that China is our neighbour with over two thousand miles frontier with a yearning for true understanding on our part. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had gone perhaps even out of his way to befriend China in order to creat a border of peace between

[Dr. Henry Austin]

the two countries. But unfortunately, subsequent events have created a situation where we had to fall apart. That should not always stand in the way and we have got to see that our two countries come closer. That would be a major contribution towards stabilising and strengthening peace in our sub-continent itself. I should congratulate the leaders of our country, particularly, our Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister for repeatedly declaring that we are for better relations with China. The Foreign Minister explained this position in the Rajya Sabha recently. As regards Tibet every one knows that Tibet has been one of the major points of contention between our two countries. We have acknowledged the suzeraintly of China over that part, although we had some defacto hold on this territory. This is a major step toward s allaying the fears, if any, of China with respect to our intentions regarding Tibet. In the same way, we also made it clear that our friendship with the Soviet Union should never stand in the way of rapproachment with the peoples Republic of China. These postures should carry conviction with China. We want to have peaceful and friendly relations with that country, and I am sure that our foreign policy leaders have already taken major steps towards bringing about that desideratum.

Another major foreign policy objective of our country is to create conditions of stability in this sub-continent. The emergence of Bangla Desh has already provided an important base for the realisation of this objective; and, we have also taken major steps towards reconciliation with or towards bringing about conditions of friendly relation with Pakistan. It came as a surprise to some major powers particularly powers which wanted to create conditions of stress and strain in this sub-continent. Hardly six months after a major confrontation with Pakistan we were able to initiate major moves for making peace with Pakistan. At Simla we have gone a long way in carrying conviction with Pakistan that we desire friendship with Pakistan. We want peace in the interest of Stability and peace in the sub-continent. True, Mr. Vajpayee pointed out—his party's position is like that that our hope was all a mirage. But it is not so. World history has shown us that peace is not won overnight. We have to patiently endeavour constantly for it. A study of European history shows that in spite of various areas of agreement, common bonds and identity, the countries of Europe could never get on together. England and Germany fought. England and France fought. A hundred years' war, five hundred years' war, etc., were waged. Viewed in that context, one should not be deluded to think that we can win peace with Pakistan overnight, considering especially the historical background, the partition, and the subsequent two wars. I believe we have taken a major step at Simla towards creating conditions of peace, so that we can develop friendly relations with Pakistan.

17 hrs.

We have also taken steps to improve our relations with the Arab and African countries. About United States, it has already been demonstrated that the United States cannot impose itself on the Asian continent militarily. They have seen it in Korea, Vietnam, even in Indo-China and in Bangla Desh and elsewhere that imposition of their policy through armed might is not possible and that the people of Asia will resist it. Also, it has been seen that they can never build up neo-colonialism in Asia, because the teering millions of Asia have seen through the game. Having seen all these developments, I do not think the United States will any more dare to create imperialist or neo-colonialist, hold on Asia. On the other hand if they are prepared to recognise the importance of India in the region and eschew all ulterior motives, we can, after examining their real motivations,

try to restore normal relationship with them, and there will be no need for having the sort of relations which were existing before, because we have developed the philosophy of self-reliance. No country can stand on its own and command respect unless practices self-reliance. Without prejudice to these basic considerations, restoration of normal relations may be perhaps welcome.

Sir, foreign policy, as is well known, is the projection of the domestic policy. The top priority domestic policy to which we are committed and which we are trying to implement is that of the abolition of poverty. Poverty connot be abolished and an agalitarian society ushered in unless there is world peace, particularly peace in our sub-continent. I am convinced, that our foreign policy formulations take into account the various aspects of the situation I have stressed. The steps we have taken are towards creating conditions of peace, so that we can build up our economy and create new infra-structures which would help us to fight the enemy within. The enemy is really within and once we fight the enemy within and consolidate our economy and rouse the people's Social Consciousness. We successfully carry out the battle against poverty, squalor and unemployment. We will then develop a mighty economy and a Stable Society which will be the fittest answers to imperialism and non-clonialism. Towards this end our leaders have formulated our foreign policy, and, I therefore, congratulate the Foreign Minister who brought for discussion a picture where our role is healthy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mishra.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai). Mr. Chairman, I would request you to be a little more kind to me in the matter of time, as I am running temperature at the moment, although it would be my endeavour to finish my speech within the time prescribed for me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you are not feeling well, you can speak tomorrow.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Thank you.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: (Vellore): Mr. Chairman, while discussing the important motion moved by the hon. Minister, Shri Swaran Singh, I would like to put forth certain points for the consideration of the House.

The fact developing international situation is of so many hues that it is becoming rather a hazard to make any committed viewpoint.

Government need not take any undue pride in recognising East Germany or North Vietnam. The United States has not yet recognised China. Yet, the President of United States visited China and his personal adviser, Mr. Kissinger, often visits Peking. Japan have taken steps to normalise her relations with China The Prime Minister of Japan openly made an apology to China for the past misdeeds, which rocked the international world much more than the explosion of the atom bomb on the Japanese soil during the second world war. South Korea initiated re-unification talks with North Korea without the United States in the picture, even thought it is the closes tally of South Korea Both East and West Germany have recognised their individual separate existence. The new Labour Governments of New Zealand and Australia have proved to the USA that they are of age to look after their security by declaring their withdrawal from the SEATO.

I have referred to these developments because our government need not take undue pride in recognising either East Germany or North Vietnam. It should have been done long ago. Of course, the Government have done the right thing, elatedly though.

[Shri R. P. Ulaganambi]

The concept of non-alignment has no validity in the present day world. Goaded mainly by the self-interest of survival, we find that the super powers do not want the trouble spots near their borders to flare up USA tolerates Cuba on her outskirts. Russia, in spite of arming Syria to her teeth, puts up with the belligerent Israel. Russia silently left UAR without batting an eyelid. USA and Japan have no compunction in bartering Taiwan for peace with China. In spite of North Vietnam being pounded by the USA, in spite of China's border areas being bombed by USA, China which is the friend of North Vietnam, rests content with the vocal support to the plight of North Vietnam. Though both the USSR and China are showing open hostility towards one another, yet they are having talks about their trade. USA and USSR have concluded more agreements last year than any two countries in the world.

When this is the situation, where does the concept of non-alignment come? I am sorry to see the leaders of some political parties waxing eloquent about the continuation of the policy of non-alignment. Not only have we to offer our hands of friendship to whosoever seek our friendship, but we have also to work energetically for creating a climate of friendship. At the same time, we have to be strong enough to face any unforeseen eventuality.

In view of the experience in Uganda, it has become essential to pay greater attention to the development of our relations with African countries. A significant step has been taken in strengthening trade relations with Tanzania. Our diplomatic missions in African countries should become active centres of guidance for Indian settlers there. I am sorry to say that the Ministry of External Affairs has not formulated any policy so far in regard to the properties left in Uganda by Indian settlers there.

About the repatriates from Burma and Ceylon, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps have been taken to enable them to get back the properties left by them in Burma and Ceylon.

The whole nation appreciated and applauded the action taken by the Government and by our Prime Minister for the liberation of Bangladesh. At the same time, I want to know what steps have been taken to get back the area illegally occupied by China since 1962 and the area illegally occupied by Pakistan in Kashmir since 1948.

In 1962, when India was attacked by China, the whole nation supported the Government without any party barriers. The former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, our late lamented leader, Aringuer Anna went to the extent of giving up the secession policy and extended his full cooperation to the Government of India.

Even in 1965 and in December, 1971, when Pakistan attacked India, the Chief Minister, Kalainguer Karunanidhi, set aside the demand for State autonomy, for more powers to States, and he extended full cooperation to the Government to strengthen the Government to safeguard our motherland against foreign aggression. The people of India should not allow even an inch of our soil to remain in the hands of a foreign country like China or Pakistan.

Last December, when I visited the Soviet Union to participate in the Indo-Soviet Youth Festival at Almata which is the capital of Kazhakistan, a Republic of the Soviet Union, and after the Festival was over, while we conveyed our thanks to them, I pointed out to the Soviet Union officials also about the publication of the maps by the Soviet Union. I told them that we Indians and the Soviet Union people are moving towards the building-up of friendship between the two

countries and that we have the Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace and Friendship but the Soviet Union publish maps showing areas illegally occupied by China in the maps as if they are legally entitled to those areas. In this connection, I want to know from the hon Minister what steps he has taken to see encylopaedia maps and such other maps corrected. He is aware of all this and this matter has come up in the House also. I want to know what steps have been taken about the correction of maps published by the Soviet Union.

Regarding the area occupied by Pakistan and the area occupied by China, the Government should take steps to negotiate or to open a debate in the world body, at the U.N.O., or the Government should even take steps by military action to get back the areas illegally occupied by China and Pakistan.

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) Mr. Chairman, I welcome the opportunity provided by this debate on our goreign policy and the international situations because it has come in the wake of the celebration of the 25th anniversary of our Independence. It is also the 25th anniversary of our emergence in the international area as a power to be watched. I welcome this opportunity provided by this debate also because we are entering season of hope in the international climate after passing through a bitter winter of discontent during the last two decades. But we can say that the entire idium and the language of international relations is undergoing a transformation, compelled by circumstances and events during the last decade.

So far as our foreign policy is concerned, as has been stated by our late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and even recently by our beloved Prime Minister in an article in "*The Foreign Affairs*," it is not governed by the conditions and postulates which govern other foreign policies because it is not designed to protect any overseas possessions or investments; its basic postulates and its approaches are different. We are also not interested, like many other States, in the export of any ideology, nor are we interested in creating new diversion factors in the internal situation of other countries. What we are vitally concerned has been with promotion of our own vital national interests and also the promotion of, and pursuing, the policies of anti-imperialism and peace. Having this perspective before us, we have to evaluate the present situation and our own policy and its achievement in this broad conceptual framework during the last 25 years under the successive leadership of late pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

Sir, it is also in the context that we have to view the new power equations and the new alignments that are taking shape in the world today because we can see the old camps are withering away, cracking away. But the "*fossils*" remain in both the camps and the influence of these "*fossils*" in both the camps clouds many issues. Also the forces of peace on both sides of the camps are yet to assert themselves; however much we might wish them to do so, they have not yet reached the commanding heights of international landscape.

Sir, I would submit that five or six basic and fundamental changes have taken place in the international situation during the last one year or so, even though the seeds of these developments were there for a long time; the year 1971-72 has been a very significant year, as my hon. friend, Shri Dinesh Singh, pointed out a little while ago. The basic things have been what we might call a *rapprochement* or coming together of China and the United States and also the Moscow Summit. The significant events which have taken place in Europe are the closer relations and talks between the two Germanies and the steps taken towards evolving a security system in Europe.

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan.]

Another significant happening in Asia has been the coming together of Japan and China. Though it has yet to bear frution, in many ways, it is an event of great import and a significant event of great dimensions. Above all, relevant to us and our policies and to this region is the emergence of our own country as a power to be reckoned with, from I would say, the Suez to Singapere and it is in the context of these events that we have to evaluate our own policies and to deliberate or enquire into our own future.

In this connection we have before us a significant event—the Simla agreement. I do not want to go into the details but the most important point is that we want to secure this sub-continent away from other powers and to ensure that peace prevails in this sub-continent and I am sure that whatever temporary difficulties we may face, we would undoubtedly win the battle for peace which we started in December. It was yet another milestone in our journey of peace which Simla on 2nd July, 1972 marked.

The two most significant factors which we have to take into account are: (1) the Indo-Chinese relations which have remained in a position of hostility for well over a decade and (2) also the net too well Indo-US relations. I would say that our relations with China are of fundamental importance. I am not just taking a romantic view of things that many people used to take in the past. It is not a kind of Bhai-Bhaism to say that our relations with our immediate and powerful neighbour, a neighbour which has also mightfully gained a powerful voice in the international area by becoming a member of the United Nations and in various organs has to be taken into account. Along with it, also its economic might, its production indices have to be taken into account and this country cannot just afford to remain in a state of hostility and the ice has got to be broken. But, whatever initiative our Foreign Ministry has in mind, I am not quite sure whether China will respond. While we shall not cringe, crawl and go before any one, I can only hope that in the context of events that have taken place during the past 12 months or so, China will respond and we can hope for a better state of relations during the next year.

Similarlly, a reference has been made to our none too happy relations with the United States of America. A question normally asked in the Press circles and everywhere is: should we normalise our relations? If the question is posed this way the answer should be emphatically 'Yes'. But, then, there is a big 'if'. There again, it is only on conditions of equality that we can normalise our relationship with any other country That also means that we have not departed from our basic postulates, we have not departed from our positions, and our positions being the same, we would not mind normalising relations with any country. But, I am not quite sure that the United States would come forward in a very significant way whatever might have been the response reported in the Press and so on, because the basic difficulties of the United States remain, the power structure of the United States and the power system it has promoted, remains the same. The basic crisis the United State military and industrial complex have faced and are facing remain the same and I do not think their basic interests or basic postures can change in a dramatic manner during the coming few months, may be even years. But, whatever it may be, there is nothing wrong in our trying or attempting to normalise our relations and also our relations with any other country and the principled and close relationship we have with the Soviet Union need not come in the way of normalising our relationship with the USA.

I can only hope that there will be a positive response and not just fleeting remarks of an evangelist like Billy Graham! Balayogis and Billy Grahams don't make foreign policies nor change the postures of anyone!

I hope there will be some positive response from the USA and they would understand and appreciate our positions, not our difficulties, as somebody has pointed out. I hope they will understand the principled positions that we have taken on international questions.

Certain references were made, some here and some outside, to the effect that our relations with the Soviet Union will be impaired if we get closer to the United States To my mind it is utterly absurd to say so Our whole Indo Soviet Treaty was a principled effort at re-structuring our relationship on a new basis. It was a new phase of our principled relationship that we have developed during the last two decades. We did not close our options at that time with the treaty or later when Bangladesh emerged. Our options have never been closed and even now we have got our options and our choices are open I do not think that our close relation with USSR will come in the way of our normalisation of relations with USA. or any other country

The slideback in foreign policy to which some persons refer to, is only in their imagination. It is only a figment of imagination in the minds of some people who have in the minds of some people who have got no confidence in themselves As long as Shrimati Indira Gandhi remains in the saddle, so long as our party is there, which is committed to the ideals of anti-imperialism and peace, there can be no slideback in our foreign policy nor in our international relations. It is also significant that none of the critics have brought forward any worth-while alternative framework of foreign policy. Such an alternative has never been brought forward in this country so far. Even now nothing has come before us. I hope that we will be able to project not only a better image of ourselves abroad, but that we will be able to normalise our relations with powers like the USA and China and also re-inforce our already existing cordial relations with the Soviet Union.

Certain references were made that the Policy Planning Division of the E. A. Ministry may be closed down, now that Mr. D. P. Dhar has gone to the right place he belongs to. It will be a tragedy if this were to be done. Foreign Policy cannot be based on any kind of 'ad-hocism'. There has to be a proper perspective before us. There has to be planning-ahead which s very necessary. Therefore, it is vital that this Policy Planning Division should continue manned by distinguished and competent personnal.

Before I conclude, I would like to pay my tribute to the Foreign Secretary who has just retired, Mr. T. N Kaul, who has played a very notable, constructive, effective and I would say also, admirable, role in the offices that he filled. We should not be ashamed of saying this, because, as you know, officials are not named here But I would like to pay my tribute and say that he has played a very big, and outstanding role, in the conduct of our foreign policy, and I am sure, we, all of us, appreciate this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One of the Unattached Independents, Mr. Krishna Menon has taken more than double the time allotted to them. Therefore, you would at least be brief. I know you are anxious to participate in the debate, waiting here for so long. But, please be brief.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: For no fault of mine. He was given 27 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't waste time, kindly go on.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): It is not the function of the Opposition to appreciate anything which the Government does. I make an exception as far as the foreign policy of our country is concerned.

It is heartening to note that by and large, the foreign policy of our country, for quite some time, is being conducted very intelligently, very courageously and very bravely.

[Shri S. A. Shamim.]

I do not know to whom the credit goes, whether it goes to the Planning Minister or to the Foreign Minister, but in any case, the Government needs and deserves congratulations.

In this context, I was more amused than amazed to hear my hon. friend Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. My hon friend's grouse is that we are friendless; because there is a resolution which has been passed which does not suit us, therefore, we are friendless. This is at a stage when we have established in the world forums that we are a power to be reckoned with and we have a voice and everybody in the world supported our moral stand and our military action against Pakistan. I think that never before in these 25 years of independent India were we more comfortably and honourably placed in the world community than we are today.

If my hon. friend Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee means to say that the Simla Agreement according to his has failed, I must say that he is drawing wrong conclusions from the right facts. What is wrong with the Simla agreement? According to my hon. friend Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Pakistan has not changed, and he enunciated four planks which Pakistan had put forth, namely 'Islam is in danger, India is our enemy, Hindus are *kafirs*, and Jammu and Kashmir is an inalienable part of Pakistan'. I would like to tell my hon. friend that Pakistan has changed not only in these four aspects, but in a fifth one also, namely its physical size. The Pakistan which Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee knew on the 16th December, 1971 does not exist today. As far as the question whether Pakistan says that India is her enemy No. 1 or not is concerned, I would like to point out that my hon. friend has not been listening to Mr. Bhutto I have been listening to Mr. Bhutto's speeches, and I have been reading his interviews, which obviously my hon friend has not read. Mr. Bhutto has climbed down and has completely changed. He is talking of friendship, and he says 'I am sorry for having talked of one thousand years of war, I want one thousand years of peace'. In no speech of his have I ever heard him say that Hindus were their enemies In fact, he has praised our Prime Minister, and he is saying that he wants to have the best of relations with India. What else does my hon friend expect from a defeated country and from a truncated country which has been talking of all blood, all war and no peace? This is the change that has come about. If Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee would have studied the phenomenon of Pakistan and what is happening there, he would have seen that Mr. Bhutto is facing the Vajpayees of his own country, that is the people of Jamiat-e-Islami The other day, he was shot at; it was not by the People's Party, not by NAP, but by people belonging to the Jamiat-e-Islami I do not know whether this is the proper forum or not to praise Mr. Bhutto, but the praise must be given where it is due I admire his courage to propagate and to canvass and to convince the people of Pakistan that recognition of Bangla Desh is the only solution of the problem He has talked of this in the context of the prisoners of war also realising that the prisoners of war cannot come back unless he recognises Bangla Desh It is easier said than done, that we must have a posture of war and we must be very strong, but it needs great courage to fight wars. It is Generals and jawans who fight wars, but it requires greater courage to make peace, and it is the wise statesmen and wise politicians who make peace. The leadership of this country has shown courage, moral courage, I must say, at a time when we could have dictated terms. Even today, I think that it is the greatest honour to our military commanders and to Gen. Maneckshaw that today he has gone in search of peace to Pakistan; Gen. Maneckshaw who could have dictated to Gen. Tikka Khan to come to India has said 'No you do not worry, I shall come over'

searching for peace; he could have dictated and he could have talked the way Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has been talking. But thank God, we have not leaders—like Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. In that case, we would have had a perpetual state of war, and after we had finished Pakistan, we would have had to fight Burma and then we would have had to fight Nepal and so on, and this country by and large would have been continuously fighting wars, and the programme of Garibi Hatao, socialism and uplift of the poor etc. would all have gone to the backstage

It is understandable if Mr. Bhutto blows hot and blows cold in the same breath. He has his own difficulties, and I appreciate his difficulties in that sense After all, he is the leader of a defeated country. He is the leader of a defeated army. Our only demand from Pakistan was that Pakistan should have a democratic set-up To that extent, Mr. Bhutto is making earnest efforts. Let us help him I know that the Simla agreement is running into difficulties. But I know that these difficulties are transitory. These are transitory because there is no alternative to the Simla agreement Mr. Bhutto knows it, and Shrimati Indira Gandhi knows it that the Simla Agreement was not a concession made to Pakistan. Of course, it was an act of magnanimity because we could have sidetracked the issue and we could have lost the goodwill which we had in the world The Simla Agreement was only a recognition of the fact that we really wanted friendship with Pakistan, Pakistan cut to size, and I am sure that the minor difficulties whether of Thakur Chowk or of any other chowk would be solved also within a fortnight.

I am reminded of the Prime Minister's speech where she said that some people have a vested interest in a perpetual confrontation with Pakistan. There is no need to remind my friends as to who are those people who have that vested interest.

I must, at the same time, confess that while we have shown magnanimity on major issues, we have not shown the same amount of statesmanship and wisdom in regard to the question of the prisoners of war. Without going into legal quibbling or the legal position, the fact of the situation is that there has been an erosion in the fund of goodwill which we had in the world as far as the prisoners of war issue is concerned. Eye-brows are raised and fingers are pointed at us accusing us that we have overdone it as far as the prisoners of war issue is concerned. Whatever may be the legal position concerning the joint command, this country must make an honest effort to get this issue solved, even if it be by making a unilateral offer on our part to repatriate the prisoners of war I think we have sufficient influence with leaders of Bangla Desh to convince them that this particular aspect of the situation is costing us too much materially and in terms of goodwill. The sooner this human problem is settled, the better.

As regards the relationship with the USA, just now my hon. friend, Shri Vajpayee, was very angry that Gen Manekshah's photograph appeared along with Gen. Tikka Khan's. I was also angry when Shri Vajpayee granted an interview to a Pakistan journalist I was also angry when he wanted to meet Mr. Bhutto who is the real murderer in Bangla Desh.

The language of diplomacy is slightly different. If tomorrow Pakistan recognises Bangla Desh, I am sure the Commander-in-Chief of Bangla Desh and Pakistan will meet and pose for photograph together. Tikka Khan for us is not an individual; he is a symbol. That symbol was buried when Bangla Desh was born Therefore, what is left of Tikka Khan is bones and flesh. If you want to talk in the language of modern

[Shri S. A. Shamim.]

diplomacy, you will have to adapt yourself to modern ethics.

Therefore, I would request my friends who are talking of a perpetual confrontation with the USA to be realistic enough to recognise reality. That reality is that there are no permanent friends or permanent enemies. If the USA has realised that the policy pursued by Nixon was a betrayal on the values which were accepted by Lincoln, if America has realised that it is time to make a friendly gesture to India, we should not hesitate to reciprocate. It needs greater courage, moral courage, to make friends than to make enemies. You can make enemies by expression of hatred. But for making friends, the voice must come from the depths of your soul. I am sure the leaders of this country, inspite of bunglings on the home front, in spite of rising prices, in spite of corruption, will at least try to put the image of this country in a proper frame before the world community. I am glad the Prime Minister, the External Affairs Minister and Government are doing their best in this regard.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Pupri): I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to express myself on this important subject.

At the outset, I would like to congratulate the people of Vietnam who are on the threshold of victory, though a negotiated one. Similarly, I would like to congratulate the people of West Germany giving resounding support to their Chancellor's policy of *ostpolitik*. The contemporary scene of international politics is fast changing: The enemies of yesterday are becoming friends and collaborators of today. We have to view the foreign policy of our country in this context. Multilateral ties in terms of economic cooperation are what we are witnessing in a western Europe in the shape of European Economic Community. New economic forces are emerging with which we should have very good and friendly relations. I am glad that our Government is making all efforts in that direction. Similarly bilateralism is another catch word in international politics today, whereby every country is bypassing United Nations and coming to mutual agreement to safeguard its interest.

In our sub-continent the situation has fast changed in our favour and the emergence of Bangladesh is a positive factor in the sub-continent The role that the Indian leadership has played in this context deserves our congratulations. The Simla agreement has been signed in a very auspicious moment. I do not understand why Simla agreement is being attacked It was necessary not only to ensure that the people of the subcontinent lived in peace, it was also necessary to assure our neighbouring states that India had no ulterior designs and that India was not going to grab the territory of smaller nation of Asia or bring them into its orbit or overlord them or dominate them. After a bloody war we did sign the Simla agreement and by signing the Simla Agreement we demonstrated to the world that we are prepared not only to come to terms with Pakistan with whom we have fought three wars in a short span of two decades. But we are also prepared to give an assurance to the people of South Asia and give a lie to the propaganda that India was out to grab or dominate the smaller nations of Asia. The Simla agreement and Indo-Pakistan relationship should not be viewed in the normal traditional framework of international diplomacy. India, Pakistan and Bangladesh are members of the same family. We were one nation and one country but we were separated by political compulsions of the imperial dominations and if we view our relationship with Pakistan or Bangladesh in the traditional framework we are sure we shall come to the same conclusions as our friend Vajpayee came. With

Bangladesh and Pakistan we should always be prepared to negotiate, not by compromising our national dignity or honour but we must be prepared to give reasonable concessions both to Pakistan and Bangladesh As I said we were part of the same family and I hope that a time will come when Pakistan, Bangladesh and India will unite and present a totally united confident picture to the whole world.

The second factor which is very important is our relationship with the Super Powers and the role of big powers in this sub-continent. So far there have been two major powers, the Soviet Union and the United States. The Soviet Union has played a very constructive and stabilising role. The result of that policy has been the outstanding agreement at Tashkent. Whether it failed because of Pakistan or due to something else is a different matter. During the Bangladesh crisis we have seen how helpful the role of the Soviet Union has been. The Soviet policy and help has been very useful in regard to the establishment of Bangladesh and the Indo-Soviet Treaty of peace and friendship is another outstanding example of how the Soviet Union is playing a constructive and stabilising role in the sub-continent. Therefore, to compare the role of the Soviet Union with that of the other superpower, United States, is not to my mind very proper and fair.

17.45 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूं। गृह मंत्री वक्तव्य देने वाले है। यह डिसकशन कल पर रखिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इन का फिनिश कर लेने दीजिए। आज आप गणपूर्ति की बात क्यो नही कर रहे है ?

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: I do not know why Mr. Kachwai is so allergic to the mention of United States....

MR. SPEAKER: He is not allergic to you. He wants the Minister to make the statement, because the time fixed for it was 5.45. All right. Mr. Pant.

17.46 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE.* INCIDENTS IN DELHI UNIVERSITY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): Sir, on 6th December, about 3000 to 4000 students went in a procession to the Central Office of the University shouting slogans against the University It is a matter of deep regret that in pursuance of an ill-advised design to occupy the University Offices, some students started pounding on the doors of the Vice Chancellor's office The glass windows of the offices of the Pro-Vice Chancellor and Registrar were smashed. Some students forcibly entered the room of the Dean of Students Welfare. The Vice Chancellor requested police assistance apprehending more serious violence. On the arrival of the police, some students indulged in intense stone throwing at the police. The police had to resort to the use of teargas shells to disperse the crowds. On dispersing, some students burnt one bus and partially damaged another. A DTC booth was also burnt. Ten persons were arrested in the course of these incidents.

The Vice-Chancellor has made an appeal to the students and teachers to realise the gravity of the situation and ensure that peaceful conditions are created for the normal functioning of the University. I would earnestly request all sections of the House to give no countenance to those who would resort to violence or threats of violence and to cooperate in the restoration of normalcy in the University.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : क्या मंत्री महोदय सारे मामले की अदालती जांच कराने के लिए तैयार है ? उन्होने ऐसी बाते कही हैं जो विद्यार्थियो मे और उत्तेजना पैदा करेंगी । ..... (**व्यवधान**) ..... नही अध्यक्ष महोदय, तो आप हमे बहस का मौका दें ।

MR. SPEAKER: I made it very clear in the morning that a statement will be made. When that statement is being made, we have to follow the rules. No questions could be allowed. If you want a discussion, there is a way of asking for it .... (*interruptions*)

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा (उज्जैन) : वाइस चांसलर के कमरे मे पुलिस सादी वर्दी मे पहले ही से मौजूद थी । उन्होंने यह तोड़ फोड़ कराया है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम ने मोशन दिया है । आप कल के लिए थोड़े समय के लिए चर्चा रख दीजिए । यह मामला इस तरह ज्यादा देर तक नहीं चल सकता । आप इस पर चर्चा एलाऊ कीजिए ।

MR. SPEAKER: I did not allow the adjournment motion in the morning. We have discussed it many a time through Calling Attention Notice. But I do not refuse any discussion. That could be arranged. Whatever might be the version that the papers have given, this is not the proper time to controvert them.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: We can discuss it any time. Let us wait for some time.. (*interruptions*). The hon. Minister has made a statement. You have also come out with your retorts. We will try to fix some time for it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Tomorrow?

MR. SPEAKER: Tomorrow we have Private Members' Business. Let us see.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): In any case, the Government would have to come here for a discussion. The sooner the better. .. (*interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER: I am also of the view that the position will be made clear when a discussion takes place Now every day something happens. It is much better if the government makes the position clear every day. It is quite surprising that the students have acted like this. One of them acted as the Vice-Chancellor.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There are reasons for that.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It is symbolic.

MR. SPEAKER: If tomorrow somebody comes here and says "I am the Speaker of the Lok Sabha" or day after tomorrow somebody says "I am the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India" where will it end? If the students could become Vice-Chancellors even before getting any degrees, it would be a great blessing. I think the position should be made clear. I think it would be much better if we allow a short discussion on that later on. We will decide on that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I rise on a point of order. You have mentioned about newspaper reports. I want to draw your kind attention to two statements made by Professor Nurul Hassan, one here and one before Rajya Sabha....

MR. SPEAKER: You can write to me. Please do not refer to anything that happened in the Rajya Sabha

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The police were teaching the boys a lesson ... (*interruptions*)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वक्तव्य में ऐसी बातें कही गई हैं जिनसे विद्यार्थियों को और उत्तेजना मिलेगी । इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि इस पर चर्चा हो ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर कल चर्चा के लिए मौका नहीं देंगे तो हमको फिर एडजर्नमेंट मोशन लाना पड़ेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रोज कैसे आ सकता है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर रोज पुलिस मारती रहेगी तो राज एडजर्नमेंट मोशन आएगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय कहां है रोज के लिए अटेंशन की बात, कहां है रोज एडजर्नमेंट मोशन की बात । जब कान्टीन्यूइंग है तो We will decide it latter

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: We want a settlement on this matter Can't Government take the advice of Parliament to the extent we are capable of giving. Time is an essence of the matter . . . (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER: They have taken the advice thrice already

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE. We have to do something about it. Tomorrow is Friday; then, there is the week-end.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: We will try to fix is Friday; then, there is the week when.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): Sir, this has been fully discussed with the Education Minister. As you said, it has been discussed thrice . . (*Interruptions*) Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee is asking a question. I ask him. Why should a demonstration of this type take place? Why not stop violence? Why occupy the Chair of the Vice-Chancellor or the Pro-Vice-Chancellor or the Registrar or, for that matter, the Chair of the Dean? Why should there be violence at all? Why should there be a demonstration at all? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We can forego our lunch hour tomorrow.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I propose that we forgo our lunch hour tomorrow and discuss this matter tomorrow

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): They want a political solution to the matter. We shall not accept that. Let the life in the campus be normalised. (*Interruptions*)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो मंत्री महोदय ने वक्तव्य दिया है इससे मामला और बिगडेगा, स्थिति और बिगडेगी । इसलिए आप जल्दी से जल्दी उस पर चर्चा का मौका दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जल्दी हो जायेगा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर आप सोमवार के लिए टाल देंगे तो फिर वह अर्जेंट पब्लिक इम्पार्टेंस का मैटर नहीं रहा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप अपना प्राइवेट बिजनेस का टाइम देने के लिए तैयार है तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिजनेस के बाद हो सकता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय यह आप देख लीजिये ।

If you want to give up the Private Members' Business time tomorrow, I have no objection

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We can forgo our lunch hour tomorrow and discuss it

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No, no (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER: I thmk, we should put it sometime next week. We now adjourn to re-assemble tomorrow at 11 A M.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, December 8, 1972/Agrahayana 17, 1894.

MGIPND—L—2820 LS—1010—5-2-73